FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1853. [NO. 1897.]

FALL GOODS, 1853.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

ARE NOW receiving their FALL STOCK; the following is a part only:

GROCERIES.

Bags Rio and Laguira Coffee;
Bbls. Refined, Granulated and Crushed Sugars;
Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar;
Mess Pork;
Mackerel, No. 1;
Scotch Snuff, Eagle Mills, and very small Barrels;
Sup. Carbonate Soda;
Kegs Extra White Lead;
Tons Swedes Iron, all sizes

ALSO

Shovels, Straw Cutters, Gunny, Dundee and Bagging, Rope and Twine, Nails, Hollow ware, Castings, Well buckets, Pails, Brooms, Buckets, &c.

A large assortment of DRY GOODS, Kerseys, Linseys, Blankets, and a large lot Shoes and Boots, prices very low. Call and examine for yourselves.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

21*2m

S. S. Arey

HAS JUST RECEIVED a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, deceased, one square south of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90*6m

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 2000 acres of land lying in Cumberland county, four miles west of Cape Fear River, to which place can be sent to market any season of the year. A part of the land boxed, and cannot be excelled by any in the State for Turpentine; also, there is a quantity of timber as any to be found in the State. There is now in operation on the above land a Steam Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any perpendicular Saw for making an abundance of good lumber, and will be sold with the above land. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information address

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek,
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.

June 13, 1853. 17-3m

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from New York a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods, a large assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Ladies' and Misses' Silk lace and Florence Bonnets;

A large assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Ag'l Cutlery, Saddlery, Crockery, &c., to which I invite the attention of my friends, customers and the public generally.

JAMES A. McCOLEMAN.

Smithville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1853. 27-6tw

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in which it is sent to be made into rolls, and carded, spun and oiled, and you can have it manufactured into good Jeans Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard, the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having put in this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed, and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no fictitious or exorbitant promises; they only say, try us, and we will satisfy you. Wool carded into rolls at the Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The Mills are situated 2½ miles North-East of Union, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE

Union, Sept. 1, 1853. 29tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of firm of

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on a general MERCANTILE, DISTILLING TURPENTINE AND COOPERAGE BUSINESS.

MARY'S GARDEN, on the East side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Plank Road, where we have on hand and are receiving soon, a large and well-selected stock of goods, a general assortment, which we offer for sale on reasonable terms as can be had in Fayetteville. All kinds of Country produce, *Turpentine and Spirits* will be taken in exchange for goods.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 1, 1853. 25*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, Lacing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands slipping, under the common way of making, entirely removed by this process. Bands put up in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a fine bearing on the drum or pully, and will carry 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best Oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern work, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Also, Agent for Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

February 21, 1853. 64-1y

ATTENTION, CAVALRY.

THE Fayetteville Cavalry are ordered to parade in full Uniform, on the first Saturday in November next, armed and equipped according to law. Those having arms are requested to present them inspected.

JOHN W. ALFORD, Captain.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1853. 32-3tm

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and no regress in regard to passenger boats.

Time of arrival and departure is as follows:

Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.

June 13, 1853. 2-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Wages will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddell, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDELL, Jr. & CO.,
Selma, Ala.

August 22, 1853. 28*6m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1853.

THE COAL QUESTION.—Yesterday's Register contains another letter from Dr. Mitchell. It discusses, 1st, the immense importance and value of coal; showing that on it principally depends the manufacturing industry of England and Wales, which "would melt away at once" if the coal mines were exhausted. "A small fact, (says he,) illustrative of this thing, may be mentioned as occuring in the Southern part of Alamance county in this State. Messrs. Stafford and Dixon have a foundry and workshop there, devoted mainly to the manufacture of threshing machines. For melting down the iron, they find it good economy to employ Pennsylvania coal, which has been shipped round to Wilmington, and waggoned from Fayetteville to the spot where it is to be used; and this, in a country where wood for making charcoal can be had at less than a dollar an acre, for the ground to be cleared. If, therefore, it shall be found on examination that there is mineral coal on Deep River, to even half the extent represented by the State Geologist, the building of a railroad from the mines to Fayetteville will be a matter of no difficulty. Whether or not Messrs. Colby and Smith shall put their shoulders to the wheel, and help the State of North Carolina through with the undertaking, will be a thing of no importance whatever. Stock in such a road would be an excellent investment, whether for the State herself or for capitalists living either in the State or out of it. Capital would flow towards such an enterprise, so soon as its character should have been once well understood, as readily as gold-diggers move in the direction of California."

2d. He argues that if a rail road were built between Fayetteville and the mines, the river improvement would necessarily go down, not being able to compete with the regular and rapid and cheap transit by rail. (With that, however, we of Fayetteville have nothing to do.) We *have* an interest in his

3d point, which is, that the rail road will probably be "at least postponed,"—perhaps for a year or two; and that "every stockholder will be glad of it"; that they ought to "wait" for further developements in the coal region, and let the river carry to market what coal can be raised in the mean time. [*Query:* Has this idea by any means been infused into Mr. Colby's mind, causing him to make his recent publication?]

4th. As to the probable quantity of coal. There is understood to have been discovered but one (the Northern) out-crop of coal. The absence of another (Southern) out-crop is the foundation of Dr. Mitchell's opinion that there is not a "coal basin," but only a "seam of coal." If there were a basin, the quantity of coal could be ascertained with tolerable certainty, by measuring the distance between the two out-crops, the thickness of the seam, and the degree of its dip. It is believed by some that the Southern out-crop is indicated by the slate &c. at a distance of six to eight miles nearer to Fayetteville than the Northern, and that comparatively slight excavations will prove it to be there. Why it has not been sought for by those interested is a marvel to us. Its discovery would at once scatter to the winds all Dr. Mitchell's objections, and restore all the confidence which (in some quarters) he appears to have impaired or destroyed.

But suppose it is not there, nor any where else? What then?

Professor Emmons says, and we do not understand that Dr. Mitchell denies, that there is a "seam" of available coal 43 miles in length. Dr. Mitchell admits, that if the "dip" be 10°, 15°, or even 20°, this seam may be worked to profit at any distance not exceeding one mile to the South of the out-crop. Beyond that distance it can only be found at too great a depth under the surface (more than 1800 feet) to justify the expense of raising it.

Well, suppose we admit that all the coal which can be profitably mined lies within one mile of the out-crop, and that that out-crop extends 43 miles, what quantity of coal may we expect to obtain?

Professor Emmons says, (and we believe he is not contradicted,) that a square mile will yield, in a seam of coal 6 feet thick, (and that is said to be the *minimum* thickness of the Deep River seam,) 6,272,000 tons. Forty-three square miles of course will yield 269,696,000 tons. Two hundred and sixty-nine millions of tons! worth $5 a ton in any of the markets of the world, and not likely to cost $3 a ton to get it to any of them! And with such a treasure within 40 miles of us, we are cautioned to "wait a year or two" until we can bore a little further to discover whether there be not another two hundred and sixty-nine millions of tons?! Oh most patient and prudent Dr. Mitchell! Would we not do better at once to extend the time from "a year or two," to a regular Rip Van Winkle nap of twenty years?

For our part, we would be content with a seam of coal five miles long, instead of forty-three, and one mile wide. Thirty-one millions of tons of coal, passing over our road, would not only pay for it over and over, but would work wonders in all this region of the State. It would be hard indeed if we did not find the will and the way to make some of it available to the establishment of many manufactories like those which have made England and Wales so great. In the language of Professor Emmons, "every nook and corner of the State, from Currituck to Buncombe, would feel an invigorating influence." Most especially would this section feel such an influence.

But our views look far beyond the coal mines. Long before we can transport the produce of one square mile over the road, we hope to see it extended west to the Central Road, and there connected with the projected Roads to the great Valley of the Mississippi. That accomplished, the road could flourish without the coal, even should Dr. Mitchell's worst fears be realized, and the seam give out.

If these views shall be effectual to counteract any effect of the drowsy, do-nothing, dog-in-the-manger recommendations of Dr. Mitchell upon the mind of any one, (upon our own they have none,) we shall consider that we have done the State some service in our day and generation.

There is one particular in which Dr. Mitchell's last letter may yet do good: It may deter persons from indiscriminate speculations in lands lying *more than a mile* from the coal seam. If he had presented that view at first (as perhaps he did and it escaped us,) and admitted that the coal might be worth mining within that distance, he might not only have prevented imprudent investments, but would have aided instead of impeding a speedy development of the actual mineral wealth of that region.

GOV. MOREHEAD AND THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—In copying the following from the Greensborough Patriot, we hope it may be allowed to disinterested spectators to say, that in our opinion there is no other man in North Carolina who could have accomplished so much, in so short a time, and with North Carolina labor and capital exclusively, as Gov. Morehead has done on this great work. The knowledge that a man of so much capital, intellect, energy, industry, decision of character, and unvarying success in all that he ever undertook, was at the head of the enterprise, infused his own energetic spirit into all connected with it. Errors he may have committed, and an arbitrary spirit he may have manifested. We think it likely that his position required the latter; and as to the former, the greatest error imputed to him, so far as we have heard, is, that he did not buy the iron whilst it was low. But who was to pay for it? The State had made no subscription at that time, and many people doubted whether it ever would make any. What right had he, therefore, to contract to pay a million of dollars for iron? As an honest and responsible man he dared not do it.

For ourselves, we are surprised that Gov. Morehead was induced to sacrifice his own far more important interests, his domestic comforts, and in some measure his reputation, for what must be to him a paltry salary. He must have had a higher motive—a desire to do good to the old State.

"The Standard speaks in a tone of censure—though not disrespectful—of Gov. Morehead, for his conduct of the affairs of the Company as its President. This is not unexpected. No man ever administered the affairs of so great a work without laying himself liable to censure—nay, without committing errors of judgment or calculation. But take it altogether, where is the man in the State of North Carolina who could have done so much to set on foot and carry forward this gigantic enterprise as Gov. Morehead has done? He is being tried in a field where some of the stoutest men in the Union have been broken down. He stands just at that point of internal improvement history in North Carolina, where other men in other States have stood, who did the drudgery and endured the odium, while their successors reaped the credit and glory of success. His position is all unlike that of the politician, who administers an office with ease and eclat amid the plaudits of his partizans. On the contrary, his administration in the present case interferes continually with the bosom interests of the most shrewd and active minded men in the community. Fierce conflicts arise, in which, doubtless, the President of the Company is often right; but sometimes wrong, for he has the infirmities of our common nature. It is a situation where,—considering his own services and capacity, and the great prospects to the State depending upon the manner in which the station he occupies is filled,—we desire to see Gov. Morehead sustained with unfaltering hands. We believe his place cannot be so well filled; and if he is to be displaced, in order to get a *perfect* man in his situation—the Company will have to go without officers a considerable time.

It is due to the Standard to say that it was not our purpose to represent Gov. Morehead as opposed to a connection with Danville; although on recurring to our article of the 17th ult. we perceive that such may be considered the import of the language. We have heard Gov. M., some time since, casually express the opinion that such connexion would be advantageous to the Central Road by bringing on to it more trade than it would carry off from it. But the sentiment of prominent citizens generally here, who take the lead in opinion upon these matters, has been in opposition to such connection. When Mr. Palmer came here to press a connection at Milton, he was discouraged and told that if he made a speech in favor of it he would be replied to. However apparent the advantages to this place, —our people nevertheless understood the circumstances under which the charter for the Central Road was obtained—that is, partly to prevent a bisection of the State from Danville, Va., to Charlotte—and considered their good faith in a great degree implicated in setting their faces eastward in their own State, regardless of invitations to the right or to the left, however pressing."

AGRICULTURE.—In an Address delivered at the late State Fair of New York, held at Saratoga, the Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Virginia controverted the common idea that Agriculture is the least profitable branch of labor in the United States.

We think Mr Rives is right. Agriculture, wherever the new and enlightened modes of cultivation have been adopted and facilities for getting to market afforded, is essentially not only a safe but a very profitable business. Let any one look at the change that is manifest within the last ten years, even in North Carolina, and he will be convinced of the fact. We point to this and the adjoining counties as evidence.

The notion has descended to the present generation from the speeches of McDuffie, Hayne, &c. who used to preach about the desolation of the planting States.

GOV. MARCY'S LETTER.—We are surprised to see how nearly the Press approaches to unanimity in approval of the reply to Mr. Hulsemann.—There is scarcely a dissenting voice. The National Intelligencer and Richmond Whig alone, of all that we have seen, object to throwing the shield of our nationality over any foreigner until he shall have been fully naturalized. But in this case, Koszta had been banished by Austria, and had no "domicile" but that which he had acquired here, and which he showed in every way it was his intention to retain permanently. His residence was here; he had made oath that he intended to become a citizen; he had departed on a visit of business only, (nobody has pretended that he had any public or political object;) he put himself, like any American citizen, under the protection of the U. S. Consul; and was only awaiting a vessel to take passage on his return to the United States. These circumstances, as Gov. Marcy clearly shows, we think, entitled him to American protection, and the more especially when a cruel government attempted by fraud and violence to get him into its power.

Gov. Marcy has made out his case to our mind against all our previous convictions and prejudices—convictions that none but a full citizen was entitled to our protection, and prejudices against the whole Kossuth tribe, of whom Koszta was one.

What is to become of Koszta? is now the question. He was placed by both parties in the safe keeping of the French Consul, to be detained until Austria and the United States should agree as to his disposal, and not to be released without the consent of both. They are not likely to agree at all. Must he remain a prisoner for life? This will be a cruel fate to him, and a serious burden to the French authorities.

SUGAR.—The National Intelligencer continues its articles upon the "Surplus Revenue", stating its conviction that in future the revenue may and ought to be reduced by placing upon the free list raw materials and other foreign merchandise which would not come into competition with the home industry of the country.

The Intelligencer opposes the suggestion of reducing or abolishing the duty on sugar as calculated rather to increase than decrease its price to the American consumer. This view is sustained by statistics showing the amount of production and consumption.

The present duty of 30 per cent. affords only a fraction over 1 cent per pound, making it difficult for our Southern sugar growers to compete with foreigners. And a material reduction would not only break up the cultivation in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, in which States $80,000,000 are invested in it, but also materially enhance the cost to the consumer by throwing out of the market an annual production of 300,000,000 pounds.

The entire consumption in this country amounts to 650,000,000 pounds—350,000,000 imported. A short crop in the South, say 100,000,000, or 150,000,000 pounds, causes usually an advance of 1 to 14 cents, amounting to $6,500,000 to $10,000,000. Destroy our production entirely, and the price must advance 2 or 3 cents, burdening the American people with a tax of eighteen or twenty millions of dollars, to be paid entirely to foreign sugar growers.

The Intelligencer says in illustration of its views:

"Our legislators do not seem to take into view that the production in the United States of any great article of consumption has the effect of keeping down the price of that article in the general markets of the world, if not by supplying those markets, at least by preventing additional demands upon them for the consumption of this country. No one can doubt that the operation of the existing tariff, by so greatly reducing the production of iron in the United States, has been one principal cause of the recent great advance in the price of that article. We have not the data to refer to showing to what extent that production has been reduced by so large a portion of the American furnaces going out of blast within the last three years, but presume it would be a moderate estimate to place it at 300,000 tons annually. Does any one, then, suppose that if within the last three years there had been 900,000 tons more of iron made in the United States than has been made, the price of it would have been doubled in England, or that the English iron-master could thus have taken advantage of us, and coerced us to the payment of the present high rates for the hundreds of thousands of tons of railroad iron which we are now compelled to purchase from them? The duty of thirty per cent. on the European prices that existed at the time that the tariff of 1846 was passed was a sufficient protection, and had it then been made a specific duty, at the same *rate per ton*, our own furnaces would by this time have supplied the domestic demand, and at a less price than we are now compelled to pay in consequence of the cessation to so great an extent of American competition in the production of the article. Congress, of course, in fixing the per centage of duty, was governed by the then existing cost of foreign iron; but that rate of duty, instead of remaining at the rate under which the present tariff went into operation, continued to decline with the decline of prices, and thus operated in a double ratio against the iron-masters of the United States, from the reduction in the foreign cost and the reduction of the duty at the same time. The result as to price would, without doubt, be the same as regards sugar, should any steps be taken which would destroy, or even considerably reduce, the cultivation of the cane in the United States; and it should be recollected that an advance of price in that article could not very easily be corrected by increased cultivation abroad; for the West Indian and Brazil sugar-growers have not the necessary labor, nor can they procure it, so as to give the required increase in the production of the cane."

DON CARLOS TURNED UP AGAIN.—We see by a New York paper, that Don Carlos de Valencia has been arrested in that city. He was committed to the Tombs as a swindler, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: You do Mr. Smith and myself great injustice in supposing that we desire to back out from our subscription, or any part of it, to the F. & W. Rail Road, *provided* we can be left free and unmolested to prosecute the work we have undertaken. But if Dr. Mitchell is predetermined to keep up his unceasing warfare upon the road, and other interests in which we are more or less identified, to gratify his own peculiar whims, for one, I confess I feel unwilling to incur the additional amount of *toil, anxiety* and *expense* that he will thus be sure to throw upon the Company by his ungenerous interference. And the only object I had in writing the letter I did was to intimate this fact to the learned Professor at Chapel Hill. To be thus continually annoyed and injured without any provocation on our part, by a prominent citizen of the community that we hope to benefit by the construction of the road, is more than any one should be expected longer patiently to bear.—Silence sometimes ceases to be a virtue.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN L. COLBY.

Hillsboro', Oct. 3d, 1853.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TAXES OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On a visit to the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, we saw posted up the Receipt of W. J. Clarke, Comptroller of the State, to our Sheriff, Alexander Johnson, for the Taxes of 1852.

The sum total paid by this county to the State is $5,657 12, being an increase of upwards of $3000 since 1826, of which increase upwards of $2000 grows out of taxes laid by the new revenue laws, and the remaining $1000 arises from increase of population and business and appreciation of value of property. The land in the county, estimated at 1,062,000 acres, pays only $699 40, while the Polls pay $938 80; and the property within the corporate limits of Fayetteville pays $318 53.

The county at large pays towards the erection of the Lunatic Asylum $543 32,—a sum which in itself is larger than the whole amount paid for all State purposes by either of the counties of Macon, Madison, Watauga or Alexander, and nearly as much as the gross amount paid by Haywood.

The Lawyers and Physicians alone in Cumberland county pay	$130 00
Persons wearing Gold Watches pay	227 00
Pleasure Carriages pay	293 00
Stores,	1053 00
Dividend and Profits,	260 96
Salaries,	114 00
Foreign Insurance Companies,	200 00
Taverns,	190 00
Harps,	10 00
Pianos,	68 00
The gross amount of Taxes collected by the Sheriff for 1852 will be about	$13,000 00
Paid into Treasury of State	5,657 12
Which leaves	$7,342 88

to be applied to Jury, Poor House, and other county purposes.

We believe the county is not in debt, but on the contrary had some small surplus on hand at the last exhibition of the Trustee's accounts.

THE N. C. LOAN.—The following were the bids received for the recent State Loan of $500,000:—

Brown & DeRosset	$100,000	103
Philip Dater & Co.	5,000	101 2-100
A. M. Burton	4,000	104 13-100
J. H. Lindsay	3,500	105
N. Price	2,000	104
Jacob Morton	4,000	100
Maxwell Chambers	20,000	106
W. F. Leak	5,000	103½
Norfolk Saving Institution	27,000	103
G. A. Washington	28,000	103
Judge Ruffin	2,000	105¼
F. S. Lyon (all or none)	500,000	103
J. F. McIntosh	23,000	105
Cammann & Co	25,000	101 26-100
Do	15,000	101 27-100
Do	15,000	101 74-100
Do	15,000	103 1-100
Do	15,000	102 11-100
Do	15,000	104 2-100
H. M. Wardell	4,000	106
J. W. B. Watson	3,000	105
Asa Biggs	2,000	102½
Parker Rand	20,000	101½
J. W. Thomas	10,000	102½
Do	500,000	par
G. B. Lamar	500,000	100 1-100

DIED,

At the residence of his son, George D. Hooper, Esq., near Crawford, Russell county, Alabama, on the 25th September, 1853, ARCHIBALD MACLAINE HOOPER, Esq., a native of Wilmington, North Carolina, born December 7th, 1775. A widow and three sons—one in North Carolina and two in Alabama—are the survivors of his family. The deceased was interred with the rites of the Episcopal Church, in the city of Columbus, Georgia.

At Wilmington, on the 2d inst. WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, a native of Ireland, lately in the employment of the Brother's Steam Boat Company.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 4 and 5—Strs Alice and Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for T S Lutterloh, J H & J Martine, D & W McLaurin, J & T Waddill, J G Cook, H & E J Lilly, J W Baker, P Taylor, C S Johnson, A M & C S Johnson, A J O'Hanlon, Jenkins & Roberts, B Rose, S W Tillinghast & Co, W F Leak, W C Leak, Foust & Bro, J T C & Cain, J Foust, J W Powers & Co, R W Hardie, R W Kinlaw, Tyson, Kelly & Co, W H Lutterloh & Co, Troy & Marsh, Starr & Williams, Hall & Sackett, J Downing.

Oct. 4—Str Evergreen, with freight for Rockfish co, C T Haigh & son, R Holt, Hunt & Adderton, F Fries, W J McConnel, J Reich, Willkings & co, T J Boner & Clinard, E A Vogler & co, A H Whitfield, J M Beasley, Jos Ottarburg, Benbow, Kyle & co, McCullough Mining co, C S Fisher, H L Myrover & co, D C McIntyre, W Taylor, Cook & Johnson, Chambers & Chambers, J M Worth, Smith, Clark & Smith, Tyson, Kelly & co, G W Harriss, T Johnson, T B Tyson, W McIntyre, A Carry, J Lassiter, W B Jordan, P Shemwell, E Belo, Clark & Watson, Union Manf co, J McInnis, J P Covington, C A Harrison, J Cowles, G C Mendenhall, A A McKethan, T Graham, J Smith & son, Meroney & Barnhardt, Foust & Bro, Worth & Elliott, F Husten, Mr Robinson, M White, R M Orrell, W F Moore, A Vanduren, E C Hall, J A Liles, W Wetherly.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, between Fayetteville and Little River, my Pocket Book, containing a check for $400, drawn on one of the Banks at Raleigh, by Amos Wade of Newbern, and payable to myself. Also, five Coupons of $30 each, from State Bonds, and payable at the Bank Republic, New York. Also, a $10 gold piece and a $10 bill of State Bank, and several $2 and $3 bills. I warn all persons not to trade for the check, and against receiving the coupons; and will give any person $10 who will return the said Pocket Book to J. D. Williams at Fayetteville, or to myself; or if the Pocket Book and other contents are returned, no questions will be asked about the money.

P. G. EVANS.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32*3t

HAYMOUNT PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

THE PROPRIETOR being engaged in business in another County, will offer for sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday, the 22d inst., his valuable property on Haymount. The property will be sold in one or more Lots, to suit purchasers, as follows:

Lot No. 1, 126 feet front on Hay Street, or Morganton Road, and running back 325 feet, has a new Dwelling House 43 by 32½ feet; 4 rooms on first floor, and 3 on second; with kitchen, smoke house, &c. There is now growing on this lot a fine selection of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. A first rate well of water equal to any on Haymount.

Lot No. 2, in rear of No. 1, is 275 feet wide by 400 feet deep. A 32 feet street on the west side of No. 1, will be sold with this Lot. There is on this Lot a good Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr. J. S. Dunn, 32 by 28 feet, 5 rooms on first floor and 2 above, with kitchen, smoke house, wash house, bath house, &c.; a good well of water with chain pump; a variety of well selected and choice fruit trees; four arbors of Scuppernong, and stands of Isabella, Catawba and Malaga Grapes; with a variety of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c.

Lot No. 3, in rear of No. 2, has a small house 20 by 16 feet, with brick chimney. This lot is 205 feet wide, by 200 feet deep—a street, name not recollected, runs through this Lot—to which may be added, if desired, 3½ acres good Meadow land, recently purchased of Hon. R. Strange.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1853. 32*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1853.

Catharine J. Campbell *vs.* Dougald Campbell. Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolinian, two Newspapers printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear and answer, as commanded by the Subpœna, at the next Term of this Court, or the Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.

August 13, 1853. 25-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Lewis Pipkin and others—EX PARTE.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing that Jesse Pipkin, Archibald Pipkin, Daniel Pipkin, Jacob Herring and wife Clarissa, Daniel Keathly and wife Hannah, Caroline, Archibald, Marshall, Pipkin, and Jerry, children of Polly Keathly, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore adjudged that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Judge of our Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1853.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
28-1tsw*6t] Clerk and Master.

DRY GOODS, At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Robeson county, of Duncan Johnson, charged with the murder of Burwell Conner. Duncan Johnson is about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, has dark hair, and is slender built.

W. W. GUNN, Coroner.

Sept. 22, 1853. 30*3t

TO COOPERS.

WE would like to employ five or six more good Coopers to make Spirit Casks or Pine Bbls.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 1, 1853. 25*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1853.

John Gilchrist and others, vs. the Heirs at Law of Sarah Henderson, deceased, and Mary McGirt, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John A. Rice Henderson and Sarah Henderson, Heirs at Law of Sarah Henderson, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden for the said County of Robeson, in the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, by their pleading, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1853, and of American Indepence the 78th year.

Issued 3d day September, 1853.

26sw1t*5] S'D'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove, will offer for sale on Thursday, the 3d of November at his residence, his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Tools, a sett of Blacksmith Tools, &c.; and if not previously sold, will offer to the highest bidder the tract of Land on which I now reside, it lies on the Little Pocket Creek, on the Plank Road 58 miles from Fayetteville, containing 320 acres, more or less. The land is of good quality, well watered, about 75 acres under cultivation—nearly all fresh, with a very convenient house with seven rooms and four fire places, and all necessary out houses, two wells of excellent water in the yard, and a good garden convenient. I will also offer my crop of corn, fodder, wheat and oats for sale, and many other articles not mentioned.

SAMUEL PAISLEY.

Moore county, Sept. 15. 29*6pd

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

THE CASE OF KOSZTA.

We have read with deep interest the official correspondence between the Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Charge d' Affaires, and Secretary Marcy, in the Washington Union of Friday. It occupies eight columns of that paper, a space which our readers would hardly thank us for devoting to its reproduction; on the other hand they would not excuse us for omitting to furnish them an intelligible account of a discussion that involves consequences of an interesting and grave character.

The letter of Mr. Hulsemann, at once brief and imperfect statement of the facts of the case, resembles in substance the Austrian manifesto previously addressed to the Governments of Europe, stating the grounds on which their Government claims to have been wronged in asserting that Koszta was an Austrian subject, and that by virtue of treaties with Turkey, he had a colorable right to claim the right to exercise it. In conclusion, it demands that the acts of the American officials be disavowed, and Koszta be delivered up to Austria. These requests as a matter of course, are promptly refused by our Government, and the expectation is expressed that Austria will not insist on restoring Koszta to the condition in which he was at the time of his illegal seizure. Such is the issue which the conclusion of these documents presents.

We now present the leading points in Mr. Marcy's very comprehensive and able vindication of the United States officials. He thus states the history of the case:

"Martin Koszta, by birth a Hungarian subject, became an Austrian subject at that time, by operation of law. He took an active part in the political movements of 1848-'49, designed to detach Hungary from the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disastrous revolutionary movement, Koszta with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of these fugitives, Koszta among them, was demanded and pressed with great vigor by Austria, but firmly resisted by the Turkish Government. They were, however, confined at Kutchia, but not long confined, with the understanding, or by express agreement of Austria, that they should leave Turkey and go into foreign parts. Most of them went to England, before they obtained their release, and thence to the United States as the country of their exile.

"It is alleged that Koszta, at Turkey, came into amity with Kossuth, that a bounty had been taken, and that he engaged himself to return. This circumstance—for such is the true character of them, was the condition of parties at the commencement of the outrage, and through its whole progress. They were all, in this view of the case, without the immediate presence and controlling direction of civil or international law in regard to the treatment of Koszta. The Greek hirelings, Koszta their victim, and the Austrian and American agents, were, upon this supposition, all in the same condition at Smyrna, in respect to rights and duties, so far as regards that transaction, as they would have been in, if it had occurred in their presence in some unappropriated region lying far beyond the confines of any sovereign State whatever; they were the liege subjects of the law of nature, moral agents, bound each and all alike to observe the precepts of that law, and especially that which is confirmed by divine sanction, and enjoins upon all men everywhere, when not acting under legal restraints, to do unto others whatsoever they would that others should do unto them; they were bound to do no wrong, and to the extent of their means to prevent wrong from being done; to prevent the weak from being oppressed by the strong, and to relieve the distressed. In the case supposed, Koszta was seized without any rightful authority. He was suffering grievous wrong—any one that could might relieve him. To do so was a duty imposed on her the peculiar circumstances of the case by the laws of humanity. Captain Ingraham in doing what he did for the release of Koszta, would, in this view it the case, be fully justified upon this principle. Who in such a case, can justly take offence? Who have a right to complain? Not the wrongdoers surely, for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct. They can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called into action; nor from the law of nature, for that they have violated."

Mr. Marcy here considers the consequences of giving to aliens a right to acquire the protection of this government, and decides that no dangerous results can follow, because if these aliens in going abroad should do any act to throw doubt upon the sincerity of their avowed intention to make their home in the United States, they would thereby forfeit all claim to its protection.

"There is another strong ground of immunity urged in favor of Koszta in the following passage:

"There is another view of this case which places the conduct of the agents of this government at Smyrna upon equally defensible grounds. The American consul there, and American Legation at Constantinople acted with great caution in relation to Koszta's claim to be regarded as entitled to the protection of this government. As his naturalization had not been perfected, they hesitated at first to receive him under their protection; but the fact shows that they ultimately yielded to his application. He received from each a Tezkereh—in effect a certificate—that the person to whom it is given is cared for, and received under the protection of the Government whose agent has granted it.

"By the laws of Turkey and other eastern nations, the consulates therein may receive under their protection strangers and sojourners whose religion and social manners do not assimilate with the religion and manners of those countries. The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting consulate. The consulates, and other European establishments in the East, are in the constant habit of opening their doors for the reception of such inmates, who are received irrespective of the country of their birth or allegiance. It is not uncommon for them to have a large number of protegés. International law recognizes and sanctions the rights acquired by this connection."

The Secretary then proceeds to vindicate the manner in which the agents of the United States performed their duty in protecting an individual who had the right to invoke their interference.

"In relation to the deportment of the American agents towards Mr. Weekbecker, the Austrian Consul General, the undersigned cannot conceive that there can be any ground of complaint. Nothing done by or with him by Mr. Offey, our Consul at Smyrna, can possibly imply disrespect to the Emperor of Austria. Neither in his private character, nor as a functionary of the Austrian Government, did Mr. Weekbecker take an open or avowed part in the opening scene of the outrage. His agency in that affair at its commencement was clandestine. This course implied a consciousness on his part that the act was indefensible. The fact that he sought the aid of the civil authority of Turkey to get Koszta into his possession, proves that he knew that the mode that he resorted to for that purpose was illegal. The application of Mr. Offey to him to assist in, and consent to, Koszta's release, was certainly no disrespect either to him or his Government.

"The appeal of Mr. Brown to Captain Ingraham to interpose for the liberation of Koszta, and his advice to effect it in the way it was done, must be regarded not only as proper, but praiseworthy acts, provided Captain Ingraham's conduct can be vindicated. The justification of Capt. Ingraham will consequently exonerate Mr. Brown from all censure. If Captain Ingraham's course was right, Mr. Brown's cannot be wrong. The commander of the St. Louis was placed in a truly embarrassing position. Charged with the protection of the persons and property of those who had a right to the protection of his government, it was at the same time no less his imperative duty to respect the authorities of all countries in friendly relations with his own. After anxiously considering the case presented to him at Smyrna, he determined that he ought to effect the release of Koszta, and, if unadvoidable, resort to force to accomplish it.

"It has excited some surprise here, that after a consideration of the circumstances, an impression should be entertained in any quarter that Captain Ingraham either committed or meditated hostility towards Austria on that occasion. In passing upon his conduct it is necessary to keep in view the conclusion established, as the undersigned believes, in the preceding remarks; for he without doubt acted upon precisely the same conclusions. He believed that Koszta had been seized without authority, that he was illegally imprisoned, and that he ought at once to be set at liberty.

"The first aggressive act in this case was the seizure of Koszta at Smyrna, committed by the procurement of the Austrian functionaries—the first improper use of a national ship, the imprisonment of Koszta therein, was made by the commander of the Austrian brig Hussar. That ship was converted into a prison for the illegal detention of a person clothed with the nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds, as it appears she does, the conduct of the commander of the Hussar, she is in fact the first aggressor. This act of the commander of the Hussar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States.

"The alleged authority of Austria under treaties being set aside, no one would have questioned Captain Ingraham's right, had he been present, to arrest the proceedings of the kidnappers in the streets of Smyrna, and rescue Koszta from their hands. They were acting without, and against, the civil authority of the place; they were committing an atrocious outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same; they were all wrongdoers; and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated, was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to claim, and the power to release, the prisoner illegally confined therein, might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignoble purpose might forget, and be excused for forgetting, that it was a national ship.

"There is a consideration probably not brought to the notice of Austria, and not sufficiently regarded by others, which places the acts of Capt. Ingraham in a true light, and repels the inference of intended hostile demonstrations towards Austria. It was the understanding of the parties that Koszta should be retained at Smyrna while the question of his nationality was pending. Captain Ingraham received satisfactory evidence of a design, on the part of the Austrian functionaries at Smyrna and Constantinople, to disregard this arrangement, and remove him clandestinely from the Hussar on board of a steamer for the purpose of taking him to Trieste. The information was such as did not permit Captain Ingraham to doubt that the commander of the Hussar concurred in this design, and intended to aid in carrying it into effect. By this evidence of the want of good faith on the part of the Austrian functionaries, in which the captain of the Hussar was implicated, the captain of the St. Louis was placed in the perplexing alternative of surrendering the captive without further efforts, to the sad fate which awaited him, or to demand his immediate release, and in case of refusal to enforce it.

"The Government of the United States exceedingly regrets that he was reduced to this painful alternative; but it cannot find, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good reasons for disapproving the course he pursued. It is not just to Captain Ingraham to look at the affair as it was at the precise point of time when the demand for the release of Koszta was made. The antecedent events qualify and legalize that act. The Austrian functionaries had obtained the possession of the person of Koszta, not in a fair or allowable way, but by violating the civil law of Turkey, and the rights of humanity. Under these circumstances, their custody of him was entitled to no respect from the agent of the government which, by virtue of his nationality, had a right to protect him. Had all the circumstances been as they were, except a change of place—instead of being taken from the territory of the Ottoman Porte, had he been taken from that of the United States, could a question have been raised as to the propriety of Captain Ingraham's conduct? If the conclusions heretofore arrived at are correct, the Austrian agents had no more right to take Koszta from the soil of the Turkish dominions than from the territory of the United States; and Captain Ingraham had the same right to demand and enforce his release as he would have had it Koszta had been taken from American soil, and incarcerated in a national vessel of the Austrian Emperor. In this question, confined as it is to the United States and Austria, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal laws extended over it."

The Prospect in Europe.—The accounts brought by most of the newspapers and commercial letters would seem to make war very probable, if not inevitable; but our opinion remains unshaken that the difficulty will be settled without an appeal to arms, unless, indeed, the excited state of the Ottoman troops shall spurn authority and make a hostile attack on the Russians; the troops of the two Powers being in sight of each other, on opposite banks of the Danube. The allies of Turkey have sent despatches to Constantinople which will probably lead to the Sultan's withdrawal of his amendments to the Vienna proposition. It is a curious incident in this affair, that the allies are offering, as is said, to protect the Sultan from his own subjects. Nor is it a groundless precaution; for if the Sultan yields to pacific measures, and withdraws his conditions to the Vienna note, the fanaticism of his troops will be exasperated beyond bounds.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

We are sincerely gratified to learn that under the supervision of the new President, Smith Mowry, Jr., Esq., the receipts of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company for the month of August, 1853, amounted to $11,872.66, against $9,239.97, for the corresponding month the previous year, showing an increase of $2,632.09. We understand, also, that the increase for September will be even larger. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Mowry will soon raise the stock above par.—*Charleston Courier.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

SEATON GALES, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I read with deep regret, the sixth number of Dr. Mitchell's articles, in which he attacks the improvement of the Upper Cape Fear, and asserts that its navigation is impracticable.

The attack having been made, I feel bound to notice it; and my reasons for doing so are, the great importance of the work, my connection with it as its attorney, and one of its Directors from the organization of the company to this time, and especially because, during the last winter, while the bill for a further appropriation was before the Legislature, at the request of a friend, I made a public address in the Commons' Hall, for the purpose of establishing, as far as I was able, the feasibility of our present plan of improvement, and stated that the scheme *was* practicable. I have been told recently by a friend, who was a member of that Legislature, that attacks had been made upon him for having voted for the River bill, on account of what Dr. Mitchell had written.

Under these circumstances, silence on my part would subject me, and justly, too, to the censure of those "good men and true" who stood by this great work last winter in the hour of trial. A sense of duty must, therefore, overcome my unaffected reluctance to appear before the public in the columns of a newspaper.

Before proceeding to the task before me, permit me to remark, that I am acting purely on the defensive. If a controversy with Dr. Mitchell results from this, I shall regret it, but shall not be deterred from the discharge of what I regard as an imperative obligation, for that reason.

Indeed, I endeavored to avoid anything of the kind, and, soon after I saw the Dr.'s article alluded to, I addressed him a private letter, and undertook to convince him from *facts*. I stated that he was in error, and most respectfully requested him to retract what he had written.

Having been promised a further notice of the River from the Doctor, I waited with much solicitude for its appearance, and regret that, now that it has come, it is so very unsatisfactory, and that, while his former remarks are much qualified, it is but too apparent that he means still to convey his doubt of the whole matter. This he has a right to do, but he will allow me to exercise a similar privilege of reply. I maintain, then, that the Cape Fear and Deep River, too, is susceptible of being rendered a good navigable stream. To prove this, I rely upon two positions: 1st. That the present plan of improvement will afford good navigation in the lowest water during the severest drought; and, 2d. That the locks and dams, properly constructed, will withstand unscathed the heaviest and most violent freshets ever known in that stream. In undertaking to establish these two positions, I shall rely upon *facts, undisputable facts.*

First, then, I state, that when our works are completed, there will be always a constant navigation and full supply of water. My reasons are, that the fact has already been demonstrated, as far as the experiment has gone. In the Fall of 1851, there was a severe, and it is said, the severest drought known in this section during the last fifty years. Now, it so happened, that just in the midst of this severe drought, a few of our dams were shooted over, and, upon putting in the stop planks in the lock chambers, to prevent the escape of the water, the pools between the dams united, where they were, at all near to each other, in twelve hours, and the water flowed over in one solid, unbroken sheet from one extremity of the dams to the other.

Again: during last June, the very time when Dr. Mitchell says the Lower Cape Fear was unnavigable, the Engineer of our works, Clement Smith, Esq., (whose letter I will shortly publish in connection with others,) had the wickets of one of the locks opened for three or four consecutive days and nights, for the purpose of reducing the water, and, at the expiration of that time, there was no sensible diminution; it still flowed over the dams.

Now, these occurrences both took place in *Smith's Falls*, which are considered by Dr. Mitchell *"the most formidable obstructions."* Mr. Smith adds the further fact, which is perfectly conclusive, and one which entirely rebuts the idea suggested by Dr. Mitchell, to-wit: that in dry weather there will not be water enough to fill the locks—that the wickets, when open, will fill the lock in two minutes and a half. This I have tested, also, at two several times during the present year—last April, in company with Captain Gilbert Potter and Dr. A. J. DeRosset, of Wilmington, and afterward, during the dry season, in the presence of Thos. Hill and H. A. London, Esqs., of this place. On both occasions referred to, I stood on the lock with my watch in my hand, and at each, 2½ minutes was precisely the time taken to fill the lock chamber. Here, then, it is established that, in a very dry time, a volume of water, sufficient to fill a lock for every 2½ minutes, was escaping for three or four days and nights, and still that there was plenty of water and to spare for three other locks of the same dimensions. But Dr. Mitchell's opinion is based merely on the condition of the river *below* Fayetteville, and he thence *infers* the waste of water *above*. Now, this inference is what is called a *non sequitur*, for, below Fayetteville, there are no locks and dams, nor anything else to control or improve the current of the river, while above there are; and, in truth, before our locks and dams were constructed, the river could not be navigated *at all*, except in high freshets, and then rafts of timber went down. But the Doctor is estopped, as the law phrase is, from using the imperfect navigation of the Lower Cape Fear as an argument against the Upper, for he has admitted, in the very article to which I have referred, that the river below Fayetteville can be relied on. He says it will make little difference whether coal is to be *carried off* and sold in the condition in which it is raised, or employed in creating steam, and used in aid of a productive industry, a railroad communicating with a *navigable stream*, on *which dependence can be placed*, is still indispensable. What stream? Why the Cape Fear below Fayetteville.

If, therefore, the river below Fayetteville "can be depended on," *without* locks and dams, (as it can, except in extreme drought, and rarely then for so long a period as the Northern rivers and canals are closed with ice every year,) is it at all remarkable that the river above Fayetteville can be depended on *with* these improvements? Allow me to illustrate with a familiar example: Let a mill-dam break, the water runs off, the mill stops: replace the dam, the pond fills, the mill goes again. Now, it is no more remarkable that a loaded boat should be able to run in the Cape Fear, *with* locks and dams, where, *without* them, it could not go at all, than for a mill to stop without the dam, and go with it. There is really no mystery about our improvement, except in the imaginations of those who know nothing about our plan. Now, that plan is, in truth, so to speak, nothing but a succession of *mill-ponds*, and instead of the mill, we use the boat. These locks and dams do not create, but control the water; and the difference, in a great degree, between the Upper and Lower Cape Fear, is the difference between water controlled and not controlled: and I never before heard it doubted, that, with proper improvements, the lower river would afford an abundant supply of water. But, my friend, Dr. Mitchell, says, "if the river will carry a loaded boat through in dry weather, there will have been a triumph of engineering skill worthy of being recorded." I am happy to inform him that that triumph, in part at least, has already been achieved, for a "loaded boat" did pass through several locks last summer, (about the time when the water was so low near Elizabeth, in Bladen,) and I feel great satisfaction in being able to express the opinion, with the most perfect confidence, that, with good working weather, in less than three months from this day, a loaded boat can and will pass from Fayetteville to Haywood, a distance of over one hundred miles.

I will close what I have to say upon this branch of my subject, by remarking, that those who are familiar with the line of our improvement, have no doubts about a full supply of water at *all seasons*; and, further, I will venture to remark, that not *a single man of character* can be found who is familiar with the Upper Cape Fear, that will risk his character for truth, or practicality upon the assertion of a deficiency of water when our works are done.

Secondly. My next proposition is, that the locks and dams, constructed by our company, will be permanent, and will successfully resist the violence of the heaviest freshets ever yet known in the Cape Fear. Here, again, I rely not upon speculation—I appeal to *facts*. Now, it so happens, that, during the spring of 1851, there was the greatest freshet (so considered) known in that river during the last half century; some of our locks and dams were then up, but not entirely finished: this freshet passed over them without injury to them. But this is not all; our works, from time to time during their progress have been submerged, and there has not been a single instance where a lock or dam has been carried off or materially injured, when it was completed, except the lock at Jones' Falls, and that was owing to bad work; and we are replacing it with a new one, which we hope to complete in six weeks with good weather. Indeed, I believe that some of our locks and dams have been entirely submerged twenty or thirty times, and yet there they stand, "a triumph of engineering skill." What further I can add, by way of evidence or argument I know not. I have shown from facts, that so far as the experiment has been tried, our plan is successful, either *in high or low water*. What then, does common prudence,—what, then, does justice say? Give it *a fair trial*. We ask nothing more—we fear not the result. We ask those who are doubting or incredulous to wait a little—your doubts shall be solved; your incredulity shall be removed. And is it not unkind in Dr. Mitchell to attack a work of so much importance, (one calculated to do more, according to the outlay, for the State of North Carolina than any other within her limits,) when he *confessedly* reasons without information on the subject. But the Doctor consoles himself with the reflection, that what he says is not likely to do much harm; that the effects of his attack are overestimated. I regret that in this he is mistaken; on the contrary, I have received positive, reliable evidence that it has done a great deal of mischief at the North, so far as public opinion is concerned, and has created much alarm and apprehension there, among those who feel a deep interest in the success of our improvement; and a knowledge of this fact in my judgment, apart from all other considerations, rendered it imperative upon me to endeavor to correct the evil, and to send the antidote out to meet and counteract the poison.

As regards the failure of Mr. Keen's plan, that has no bearing upon the matter whatever, for his was *essentially* and *entirely* different from the plan of Col. W. B. Thompson, the able engineer who projected our improvement.

Mr. Keen attempted what is called a sluice navigation; he had no locks in the river at all, but undertook by means of a sort of dam, made in part with brush, (as I learn,) to force the volume of water in the centre of the stream, the dam projecting from the banks of the river *towards* the channel, but in no case crossing the river. Mr. Keen's plan, therefore, tended only to increase the violence of the current; ours (the very reverse) checks it. One would infer from Dr. Mitchell's letters, numbers 6 and 8, that operations had been going on upon the river for thirty consecutive years. I am sure he did not intend to convey this idea, but such is the import of his language. Now, the fact is, that after operations were abandoned under Mr. Keen's administration, nothing was done until 1850, when our operations began.

Dr. Mitchell seems to apprehend, that, from the violence of the stream in a freshet, a loaded boat cannot live. Here again, facts are against him. The Cape Fear below Fayetteville, has been navigated in freshets and all sorts of weather and tide, for nearly half a century, and I will venture the assertion, without the fear of successful contradiction, that fewer accidents of every kind have occurred on that stream than any other navigated by an equal number of boats, in the Union. I am told that there are few if any rivers North of the Mississippi, upon which there are so many steamboats, and the oldest steamer in the United States, the Henrietta, is still running upon the Cape Fear.

As regards the "*evidence*" of the stream above Fayetteville, to which the Doctor attaches so much importance, and from which he seems to apprehend such dire results, I would just remark, that, heretofore, it was *only in freshets* that the stream there could be used at all for purposes of navigation, if I may so call it, and then, by rafts, the frailest of all means of transportation; and yet these have generally gone in safety. Now, the effect of our locks and dams, as every body knows, will be to check the current; and, in truth, there will be none at all at any time until the summit of the dams is overcome, and, consequently, the violence of the current will always be very much abated from its natural force. This will operate favorably, not only upon the safety of the boats, if there really was any danger to be apprehended from that source, but, in truth, it contributes to the security and permanency of the works themselves, inasmuch, as the *force* of the current begins beyond the apex of the dam.

As I shall, my dear sir, have occasion again to ask a place in your valuable columns, I will not further trespass upon them at present, hoping that enough has been said, in *favor* of this important improvement, to counteract in some degree, what has been written *against* it.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. HAUGHTON.

PITTSBORO', 19th Sept., 1853.

The President's Health.—For the sake of an attractive item for a despatch, we suppose, more than from any worse motive, the telegraphers announced on Friday to the Northern press that the President had been "quite ill for several days, but his physician hoped to restore him by Monday." We are happy to say that we saw the President walking the street on both Thursday and Saturday, looking very well.—*Nat. Int.*

The Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, left the seat of government this morning at 8 o'clock, accompanied by Commander Magruder, U. S N., on a tour of inspection at the North.

The Secretary of War acts as Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Mr. Dobbin.

Union, 5th inst.

Superior Court.—This Tribunal has [illegible] of a large amount of business.

On Wednesday, Samuel Parker, [illegible] demned to be hung on Friday, the 28th, for the murder of his wife. Judge Manly [illegible] the judgment of the Court with impressive ity and deep feeling, and the unfortunate was much agitated during its delivery.

Raleigh Jour.

The South in the glorious race of [illegible] ment" is, at last, showing its mettle, and may yet come foremost. In the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, especially, great changes have taken place within the last four years going on. We see in these States progressing, agriculture improving, manufactures established and their resources developed in a thousand ways. It gladdens the heart of a southern man to find how rapidly the country can now compete by steam with other portions of the Union, and that its resources and power are about to be renewed. The spirit which the practical State Rights men [illegible] to contemplate—because he knows that [illegible] in that event, will exercise its legitimate influence in the government, and, that then there will be [illegible] of inroads upon our rights, or [illegible] peace.

Mecklenburg Gazette.

The Alabama Cotton Crop.—[illegible] observe is coming in freely, and [illegible] ly quotations ranging from [illegible] Lots have been sold at 9c. The crop [illegible] fered materially in this section [illegible] season by drought and rust, and a few weeks the bottom and middle [illegible] mainly relied on, has been damaged by the worm and rot, produced by wet weather. It is the opinion of [illegible] that the crop, such as it is, [illegible] there is little left to perish or be injured by an early frost. [illegible] is that the crop will fall short of that in this section which was below [illegible]

Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.

Crimes and Casualties.—Our [illegible] summary for the week we find that [illegible] luded ten deaths from railroad accidents, being caught in machinery, three [illegible] scalds, five from the accidental discharge of arms, four from the falling of buildings, from falls, and seven by drowning. We also chronicled thirteen murders and [illegible] cessful attempts at murder, besides many [illegible] of lesser crimes.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Enterprise.—Prof. Jewett states [illegible] people with the prediction that the [illegible] would impinge in its orbit on our earth, and consequently, it was feared, be the cause of considerable damage. So far, however was this from happening the Yankees, that a company [illegible] was made up to emigrate to the new [illegible] soon as it should be annexed, and were much disappointed that it passed by without [illegible] them aboard. They told us they would [illegible] taken up with its tail if they could not [illegible] a hold of any better lots.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Clay Monument Association of Missouri [illegible] knowledge the receipt of $12,600. They [illegible] erect a monument of noble proportions, and [illegible] rable material. It is proposed to build it [illegible] ly of Missouri granite, said to exist on the [illegible] Mountain railroad.

Lieut. Bonaparte Promoted.—We learn [illegible] the Washington Star that Brevet Second Lieutenant Jerome N. Bonaparte, jr., has been promoted to be a Second Lieutenant of the Mounted Rifle vice Gordon, promoted. He graduated at West Point in 1852.

NEW GOODS.

"Various—that the mind of desultory man Studious of change and pleased with none, May be indulged."

WE have received our FALL STOCK of Goods, comprising a better selected and more complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Than has ever been offered in this market.

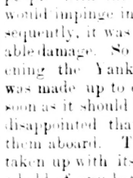
Our stock of Glass, China, Crockery of every description, is complete. Also, Carpeting, Rugs, Table and Floor Oil Cloths; almost every article in the house furnishing line. Kitchen furniture, table and tea Linen Napkins, &c., may be found. Fine table Cutlery, also a fine stock Hardware and Cutlery, suitable for country trade.

—ALSO—

Groceries of all kinds, Sugar, Coffee, Wines and Brandies; Dye-Stuffs and Drugs; Fine Teas, &c. In fact we have been industrious to make our assortment of goods complete. We invite the public to examine them, and trust they will find good articles at moderate prices, either at wholesale or retail.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 6, 1853.



MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter STOCK of Goods, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to [illegible] Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Hose and Gloves, and long and short Mitts; a new and handsome stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest styles; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Window Curtains.

Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 5, 1853.

Fall and Winter Stock For 1853.

THE subscriber has just received and opened at his New Store on the East side of Graham's, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting in part of Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a large assortment of SHOES AND BOOTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of Silk and other styles of BONNETS he has ever offered to the public.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and [illegible] fine article.

F. SHEMWELL.

October 6, 1853.

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having attended many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and sit better than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.

Wilmington, Oct. 4, 1853.

WANTED.

12 OR 15 GOOD CARPENTERS, to whom I will give fair prices. Apply immediately to the subscriber.

J. RUDISILL.

Charlotte, Oct. 4, 1853.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1853.

GOVERNOR MEDILL AND THE DEEP RIVER ACCOUNT.—We comply with the request of Gov. Medill in copying the article from the Journal of H. Houghton, Esq. in reply to Dr. Mitchell's review of the work now under way on Cape Fear and Deep River. We did not copy it for the reason, among others, that we had seen Dr. Mitchell's attacks; and for that and other and like reasons declined the request now made, but with full conviction that a defence of a work in which the State and its citizens have invested so much, has more claims upon us than any attack upon it, whether strong or feeble. Our readers are with every work calculated or intended for the benefit of the State, or any portion of it.

THE PRESS.—In addition to the statement in the Fay. Journal, we are informed that at the last meeting of the B. F. & P. Road and the Jury it was found were sufficient to pay all usual claims except following that date; and that the County taxes were more than sufficient to pay every thing then due. A condition of affairs highly creditable to the financial skill of those who have managed these matters.

We are glad to hear that it is in contemplation to have a new Hall, in place of the very unsafe one we now have.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Committee of Arrangements at Raleigh have published the regulations and premiums to be awarded at the Annual Fair of the Society, which commences on the 25th of October. Officers, pay of soldiers, admittance to grounds, &c. &c. All persons are requested to be present at the Annual Meeting on the 17th inst.

Articles intended for exhibition should be on the ground by the 17th, and not to be removed from the grounds of the Fair, except by permission.

FREIGHTS.—We are authorized to state that Clark & Berry's Line will convey free of charge to Wilmington any packages intended for the Fair, which it may be more convenient to send by water.

It was reported in town this morning that a telegraphic despatch, announcing war with England, had been received. We learn, on inquiry, that the report is untrue.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—We cannot agree with Cincinnatus's suggestion that we would be better employed in defending Fillmore and Donelson than in attacking Dix. As the Carolinian very well knows, Messrs. Fillmore and Webster have thrown away by defending and sustaining the outrages in the recent struggle of 1850. The difference between Fillmore and Dix is just the difference between a friend who knows when we are attacked unjustly, for the sake of other, agrees to submit to the law after they are passed.

As to the appointments of the Editors of the Observer to offices, we may say that the abolitionism of that paper, for years past, is probably as well known to the Carolinian as to us; and further we copy the following extract from a letter recently received by us from a democratic Post Master, in the town of Stewartsville, recently, in Gaston County. "What you have said in relation to the office seeking which attaches to the name of the editors which attaches to the name of the Observer is not applicable to me, and yet this office is far less objectionable than others on account of personal knowledge."

Suppose we have mouthed as that you had assisted in the election of Pierce's election, Dix, Fillmore and Co would be in the confidence of Administration, and the Observer would be the organ. Does Sutler would not be very Democratic in No. Ca. have declared as they have done false-hood and slander.

The Whig State Convention of New York was held in Wednesday last. The "Silver Grey" party took little interest in it, and so the Hunkers had it all their own way. They nominated a ticket for Secretary of State, &c., which is made up entirely with free soilism Democrats to support it.

Austria and the United States have come to the main shall be referred from the Dutch Consul General at Smyrna, that he shall come to the United It is information comes from two quarters, one by from Europe, where it is said negotiations was agreed on, and from and to Mr Marcy and Mr Hulsemann correspondence of a few days ago.

We call on this important subject, in order to publish a synopsis of Gov. Marcy's with pretty full extracts from it. The letter was too long for insertion entire.

FROM EUROPE.—The Arabia brings advices to the 17th.

The success of the Turkish difficulty was more than doubtful. The Turks were raised to the highest pitch of fury, and call on the Sultan to make war or resign the crown. Meanwhile the Powers are endeavoring to persuade the Sultan to accept the original Vienna note. Austria is disposed to recede from her position with England and France and to side with them. This intelligence had greatly depressed the French and English funds. Consols closed on the 14th, the lowest point since 1852.

The cholera was awfully fatal in some parts of Russia and Sweden.

Cotton was dull at another 4d. decline. Sales for the week 40,000 bales. Breadstuffs had further declined.

Mr. Speed has sold to Mr. T. D. Caldwell of the Carolina City Land Company, to reply to numerous inquiries, which have been made to him from different portions of the country, that persons wishing to attend the sale at Carolina City on the 31st inst., will find it most convenient to proceed to Beaufort. Boats will be constantly at hand to convey passengers to White Hall where the lots are situated.

The Wilmington Herald makes a handsome appearance in new type.

PAYING FOR THE WHISTLE.—We learn that at the Superior Court of Bladen county, last week, a suit was tried, in which the amount in controversy originally was *one dollar sixty eight cents and nine mills!* The suit of course originated before a Justice of the Peace, where the Plaintiff obtained a judgment; the defendant appealed to the County Court, where the judgment was affirmed; another appeal, another trial, and the judgment was again affirmed in the Superior Court. The Defendant is still not satisfied, and has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The cause of action was a disagreement as to the liability of the defendant for the board of a Schoolmaster, who, according to contract, was to have been boarded around among the neighbors, but finding that inconvenient a new arrangement was made to which the defendant denied that he agreed.

In this case the costs probably amount to some $75 or $100, besides counsel fees, which are doubtless considerable, as three Lawyers appeared, and they are not apt to work for nothing in such hotly contested cases. For the Plaintiff, Gen. Winslow and Col. McDugald; for the Defendant, David Reid, Esq.

At the same term, two negroes of Isaac Wright, Esq. were convicted of Grand Larceny, and sentenced to 39 lashes each, which was forthwith carried into execution. For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoners, C. G. Wright, Esq.

INFANTICIDE.—We learn that an inquest was held on the body of an infant child found in a branch in Robeson county on the 6th inst. The result was a verdict that the child was wilfully murdered by its mother, a free woman of color named Arrah Carter.

"THERE IS A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN," &c.—The people of Charleston, S. C., will be often called on to remember the aphorism of Shakespeare, of which the above is a part. When Wilmington, some years ago, invited them to join her in building a rail road between those two places, so as to avoid the disagreeable sea route, they treated the proposition with indifference or contempt;—not, perhaps, that they did not intend, some day or other, to think of the scheme, and even to carry it into effect. But there was no hurry. Their vanity induced them to believe that nothing could be done by the outsiders of North Carolina, until they should graciously condescend to put their shoulders to the wheel. But, thus repulsed, Wilmington, with the aid of more judicious friends in other parts, built a road to Manchester. The result, or rather the beginning of the result, is shown in the following extract from a late Charleston Mercury:—

"It is not, perhaps, known to many of our quiet citizens, that the great stream of travel is already being diverted from the channel of Charleston. We had a most startling exhibition of the fact a few days ago. Coming down upon the South Carolina Road from Columbia, we found two of the cars almost entirely filled with passengers from Wilmington by the Manchester Road, who upon arriving at Branchville, wheeled off to Augusta. It should be remembered that this travel over the Manchester Road goes on in spite of the thirty miles of swamp and miasma, which is traversed in coaches at the rate of three miles per hour. What will it be when the whole Road is completed and equipped, and the steamers to Wilmington are taken off the line? It is a clear case, and there is no disputing it, that the travel thus diverted from Charleston, must be lost back to us, or it is hopelessly lost. There is, we believe, a way and a time in which much, very much can be done. That way, is to push onward the North eastern Road to a rapid completion, and the time is now. The work as we have stated above, has been begun in earnest, by those entrusted with the management, and it remains only with this community whose interests hang so greatly upon the issue, to determine what shall be its fate."

Secretary Guthrie is said to have written a strong letter, in the name of the President and the Cabinet, rebuking Collector Bronson of N. Y. for his conduct in regard to the party divisions in that State. He defends the appointments made in that State (of old free soilers,) and says that those who oppose them will not be permitted to retain office. It is supposed that Bronson will resign.

FALL OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.—On Friday last there was a serious tumble of almost all kinds of stocks, looking very like a panic. It is attributed to scarcity of money (rates being 10 to 12 per cent.) to a war cloud in Europe, and perhaps other causes.

FIRE.—We regret to learn from the Journal that the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co's. Bridge over the Brunswick River and two cars loaded with turpentine were destroyed by fire on Friday evening last.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is in session at New York. The Rev. Dr. Creighton of N. Y. was unanimously chosen President of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The senior Bishop, Brownell of Connecticut, of course presides over the House of Bishops.

The Delegates from this State present are, the Rev. Drs. Mason and Drane, Rev. Messrs. Watson, and Johnston, and the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Dr. Thomas H. Wright, Edw'd L. Winslow, and Josiah Collins.

Two new Bishops are to be consecrated, viz: Rev. Dr. Atkinson for this State, and Rev. Dr. Davis for South Carolina.

The Statement in relation to the late Bishop Ives, prepared by a committee of this Diocese, was presented on Friday last, by Rev. Dr. Mason, and after a few remarks by Judge Ruffin, was referred to a committee.

GOLD HILL.—The Salisbury Watchman mentions a report, which it believes to be true, that the Gold Hill mines have been sold to a Northern Company for $300,000.

A fire at Buffalo on Wednesday last destroyed 100 buildings. Loss $300,000.

Mr. Schenck, U. S. Minister to Brazil, has succeeded in negotiating a Treaty with the Argentine Confederation, by which the great rivers De La Plata, Parana and Uruguay, are thrown open to our commerce.

THE MINT.—During September, $1,211,505, in gold, and $1,250,000 in silver, were coined at Philadelphia. Of the gold, $3,324,940 were in double eagles; $276,140 in eagles; $176,825 in half eagles; $151,840 in quarter eagles; and $261,848 in dollars. Of the silver, $249,000 in halves; $876,000 in quarters; $90,000 in dimes; and $35,000 in half dimes. $10,000 cents were also coined.

California gold bullion received $2,975,000; other gold, $50,000. Silver bullion $320,500.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The imports of foreign goods at New York during September show a considerable advance over previous years. As compared with 1852 the increase is $4,672,185; with 1851, $7,561,913.

Exports as compared with 1852, increase, (exclusive of specie) $2,633,710—with 1851, $3,121,912.

For the three quarters ending Sept. 30, the imports have increased over 1852, $53,234,747; over 1851, $45,313,380.

For the same period, exports have increased over 1852, $10,218,862—over 1851, $10,025,194.

The cash revenue of the country has increased correspondingly. The receipts at New York since January 1st, being $10,000,000 over last year.

Dennis Heartt, Esq., Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, for some years past Post Master at Hillsborough, has been removed. He bears his misfortune with much philosophy, copies a poetical letter from the P. M. at Charleston and adds:

The Postmaster at Hillsborough has also been "relieved" from the duties of his office, and not wishing to be less respectful to his superior, thus addresses the Postmaster General:

I have mailed my last letter, so may it please ye
I voted for Scott and the Major succeeds me
Let spoilers now revel, while Campbell's dispenser,
They are sure of a loaf, be they Freesoil or Fencer.

GEORGIA.—Johnson, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, is understood to be elected by a much diminished majority. The Locos have the Legislature. Congressmen said to be equally divided.

DEATHS.—Chief Justice Dargan, of the Supreme Court of Alabama, died of yellow fever on Monday last. He was a native of North Carolina, brother of A. J. Dargan Esq. of Wadesborough, and a man of great eminence.

Mr. Parks and Mr. Skinner, two prominent citizens of Mobile, also died on Tuesday.

Hon. Simon Greenleaf, President of Harvard Law School, died of apoplexy on Thursday.

Hon. Mahlon Dickinson, formerly Senator in Congress from New Jersey, and Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Jackson, died on Wednesday last, aged 80.

Jas. G. King, Esq. the well known Wall-street Banker, and formerly a member of Congress from New Jersey, who lived in that State, two or three miles from New York, died on Monday night last, aged 65. He was a son of Rufus King.

Expedition.—A merchant of Fayetteville left here on Friday the 23d ult.—went to New York and bought a stock of goods, and on the Friday following a portion of this stock was exposed for sale in his store.—*North Carolinian.*

Fugitive Slave Case.—The Washington Star states that the Secretary of the Interior received a despatch on Monday from Marshall Wynkoop, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, informing him that three of his deputies were about being arrested at Wilkesbarre, on the charge of violating a State law, in endeavoring to execute a warrant from Mr. Justice Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States commanding him to arrest William Thomas, a negro claimed by Isham Keith, of Fauquier county, Virginia, as his runaway slave. Secretary McClelland authorised him to secure all necessary counsel for their defence, assuring him that the Department and the whole Government are determined, at all hazards and at any cost, to carry out the provisions of the law of September 18th, 1850.

Good News from Washington.—That the Postmaster-General is overhauling the mail transit between New Orleans and Washington, so as to prevent the daily failures to connect, and to reduce the time of transit.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held in the Court House at Fayetteville, on the 8th inst., Jas. Cain was called to the Chair, and F. H. Ivey requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to appoint delegates to the State Temperance Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 17th inst.

On motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Jas. M. Smith, W. W. McKenzie, and Jos. G. Arey, was appointed by the Chair to report business for the consideration of the meeting.

After deliberation, the Committee submitted the following Preamble and Resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, many of the citizens of this county, being painfully aware of the great and numerous evils consequent upon the traffic in ardent spirits, and of the many privileges and immunities granted to the venders of the same, contrary to every principle of justice and order, believe that restraining influences must be brought to bear upon this deplorable state of affairs, and that the most decisive action on the part of every lover of philanthropy is necessary, to effect the repeal of those laws that tend to the benefit of the liquor dealers, and to the disparagement of the cause of morality and religion, and the enactment of such other laws as will shield the community from the evils of intemperance: Therefore,

Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed to represent this County in the approaching State Temperance Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 17th inst.

In accordance with the above resolution, the following Delegates were appointed: Henry Elliot, Esq., John C. Blocker, David Gee, Wm. G. Barber, Isham Blake, John P. Leonard, J. D. McCallum, Jos. G. Arey, John P. McLean, F. H. Ivey.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be handed to each of the town papers, with the request that they be published, and that a copy be forwarded to the Spirit of the Age.

On motion adjourned.

JAS. CAIN, Ch'n.

F. H. Ivey, Sec'y.

Valuable Property for sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House, on Saturday 22d inst., that commodious DWELLING HOUSE and ten acres good arable land, immediately South of Mallett's Pond. The Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, and other out houses are in good repair and conveniently situated.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

October 10, 1853. 3Hs

Thos. C. Fuller, successor to Elijah Fuller, deceased, will attend to all Pension Claims payable at this Agency. He will also file applications for "Bounty Land," and prosecute all claims pertaining to the Pension business generally.

October 10, 1853. 34-6t

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. THOMAS A. E. EVANS to Miss KATE HAWLEY, youngest daughter of the late Major W. L. Hawley.

In this vicinity, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. John Rain, Mr. JOHN VAUGHN to Miss CATHARINE RUSSEL.

In Iredell county, on the 28th of September, at the house of Mr. Joseph F. Gillespie, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOHN C. HARGRAVE, to Miss CATHARINE F. SLOAN.

In Greensboro', on the 4th inst., by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Mr. JOHN D. DONNELL, to Miss SUSAN BENCINI.

DIED,

In Chatham, on the 19th September, of bilious congestive fever, JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., a useful and highly respectable citizen in the 54th year of his age.

In Richmond county, on the 16th ult., at the residence of her father, NARCISSA K., daughter of John C. and Susan Baker, aged 10 years and 1 months.

On the 29th ult., at her residence in Moore county, Upper Little River, Mrs. MARY McIVER, in the 80th year of her age. She embraced the religion of Jesus in the early part of life and continued a Christian walk the remainder of her days, leaving a lasting testimony to the truth of the Christian Religion in the memory of all those acquainted with her.—*Com.*

In Johnston county, on the 24th ult., after a very short illness of congestive fever, Miss ELIZABETH F. SNEED, second daughter of Robert W. Sneed, Esq. in the 23d year of her age. Her death was sudden, and no doubt unexpected to herself and friends. Possessed of a sound constitution, and having enjoyed uninterrupted health during her life she no doubt looked forward to a long life. But alas, how uncertain is life! how certain death! It does indeed seem hard for one so young to die, to be cut off in their youth and loveliness, surrounded by friends and all that love and affection can endear to life; we can but mingle our tears of sorrow with her deeply afflicted, and sadly bereaved family; and can also rejoice with them in the assurance that what is their loss, is her eternal gain. The deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, possessed many Christian traits of character, social, kind-hearted and generous, charitable and kind to the poor. We can but hope that as she has endured the cross she wears the crown. She died calmly and without a murmur.—*Com.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Students of Richmond Academy, N. C. the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, at 11 o'clock, it pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom to take from our midst, our beloved companion and Schoolmate, Mr. DANIEL McNEILL.

Therefore Resolved, That in his lamented Death, the School with which he was connected, the family and community have been sorely bereaved. Gifted by his Creator with a cheerful and happy temperament, with a warm and affectionate heart, he possessed many of the elements of an entertaining and attractive character, and indeed to know was also to love and esteem him.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the Deceased, and in his Death we with them have sustained an irreparable loss, but we know that the "Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works."

Resolved, That a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions be sent to the family of the Deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer, and N. C. Argus, for publication.

ALEXANDER C. CAMPBELL, Chm'n.

NEILL D. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Richmond Academy, N. C. Oct. 7th, 1853.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct 10.

BACON		a 9¼	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX	24	a 25	Cuba	26	a 28
CANDLES—Tallow	16	a 17	New Orleans,	27½	a 30
Adamantine	20	a 25	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE, Rio	12	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira	12½	a 13½	SALT—		
St. Domingo	10	a 11	Liv'pl, (sack)	2 00	a 2 25
COTTON			Alum, (lb.)		a
Strictly prime,	10	a 10¼	SEED—		
Prime,	9¾	a	Flaxseed,	1 00	a 1 10
Fair,	9¼	a 9¾	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING			SHOT		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com. pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 13	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS			Peach Brandy,	50	a 60
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	35	a 40
Brs. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS	36	a 40	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	5 75	a 5 80	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	5 50	a 5 60	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	5 25	a	SUGAR		
GRAIN			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	65	a 70	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	95	a	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	50	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	70	a 80	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	80	a	TALLOW—	10	a
HIDES, Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,	none.	
IRON			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, ro. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼	a 2 50
Dem. wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
			10 x 12,	2¾	a
LARD	10	a 11			
LEAD	8½	a 9	WOOL—	22	a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon may be considered dull at present figures.

Cotton.—Receipts fair; present quotations may be regarded as outside figures.

Flour is quite animated and sells readily at full quotations.

Corn.—Receipts continue fair; market somewhat dull.

Tallow.—We advance the price scarcely any offering.

COTTON.—A cotton buyer in this town has called our attention to the following item in the Wilmington Price Current, Oct. 7th:—

"Cotton.—Comes in very slowly, and we note no sales since last review. There appears to be no demand for the article. Two or three small parcels middling quality were offered yesterday without finding a buyer."

Our neighbor requests us to say, that if the owners of the cotton, or their agents in Wilmington, will send it up here, or even samples of it, plenty of buyers will be found.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine steady, virgin and yellow dip $4. Spirits firm at 60 cts., holders demand higher rates. Common Rosin $1 15. Tar $2 50. Bacon, hog round 10. Lard 12½. Fay. super Flour $6 40. Lime $1 10. Ley sack Salt $1 10. Rice $1 per 100 lbs. Two rafts Timber 1 at $9, 1 at $8 50.

At New York, Flour has risen to 8 87 a 7 50. Cotton is very dull. Corn 84 to 87. Naval Stores inactive, owing to high prices of holders.

At Cheraw, 230 bales cotton sold during the week at 9 to 10.

At Charleston, cotton at a stand, not 50 bales sold on Friday. Quotations 8¾ to 11. N C Corn 64 to 70.

Total receipts of cotton, 87,952 bales against 127,647 last year. Decrease 39,695.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4.—Brig H Curtis from Boston; Schr A J Dorsett fm New York. 5.—Brigs Reuben Carver fm Boston, Times fm Barnstable, Mass; Schrs Laura fm Shallotte, H M Jenkins fm Rockport, Me, Rockingham fm Boston, Minerva Wright fm N York. 7. Schrs Lucullus fm Boston, Sarah Ann fm Little River, Elijvah fm New Bedford.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to quit the Mercantile business gives notice to those indebted to him by Note or Account, to come forward and SETTLE UP by the 1st day of DECEMBER, otherwise, their Papers, Notes and Accounts will be given to the Officers for collection as I am then going to leave Fayetteville. Please call and settle with myself.

R. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1853. 34*2t

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th ult., his man PETER, about five feet seven inches in height, has a scar on the back of one hand, and is about 28 years old. When last heard from he was near Lumberton. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him.

HENRY J. ROGERS.

Brownsville P. O., Marlboro' Dist., S. C.

Oct. 4, 1853. 34*9tpd

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6. Str Douglass, Brother's Line, with Boat Cassiday in tow, with freight for S J Hinsdale, E J Dale & son, T C Blake, Greensboro' Female College, J S Banks, A H Whitfield, N Sikes, P P Johnson, J & F Garrett, W Draughon, Foulkes & McRae, C E Leete, T J Johnson, C Banks, D C McIntyre, Willkings & co.

Oct. 7. Str Rowan, Lutterloh's Line, with goods for D & W McLaurin, G W Lawrence & co, P Shemwell, J Utley, T Graham, J G Cook, J W Powers & co, C S Johnson, C E Leete, T C Wharton, J W Baker, N King, H A London & co, P W Powell, Foust and Bro, H & E J Lilly, Bate & Murphy, W B Jordan, J O Boon & co, A J O'Hanlon, P P Johnson, H L Myrover, Conrad & Williams, J P Covington, B Rose, J & T Waddill, P Taylor, A A McKethan, G S Hubbert, G W Harris, I Foust, Fuller, Hall & Bollinger, W Draughon, W F Leak, Troy & Marsh, R W Kimlaw, A M & C S Johnson, E Belo, C'a Cain, Benbow, Kyle & co.

Oct 7. Str Alice, Oct 9 Str Fanny Lutterloh (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for N A McLean, Jas Kyle, W F Watts, W H Lutterloh & co, T J Johnson, J G Cook, D J W McLaurin, H A London & co, P Taylor, B Rose, Jones & Barbee, Troy & Marsh, H & E J Lilly, Graham & Little, Hall & Sackett, P P Johnson, J W Baker, A M & C S Johnson, Bank Cape Fear, R W Kimlaw & Co, J A McCodeman, R Mitchell, Jones & Lett, C T Haigh & Son, J L Nixon, J McRae.

Oct 7.—Str Southerner, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with boat North State in tow, with goods for F Fries, Boner & Crist, Rocklish co, Hunt & Adderton, E A Vogler & co, Lesh & Bro, T Bunn, Regan & Caldwell, W L Gilmer, C F Davis, W J Outland, J H Hall, C T Haigh & son, W J McConnell, Beaver Creek Manf co, J W Sandford, E B Wilder, A A Holt, E M Holt, I Dodd, D C McIntyre, Cook & Johnson, J & T Waddill, Amberry & co, J & C J Cowles, Capt J A Bradford, S J Hinsdale, W L Jones, W J Parker, B Godwin, M White, H Lewis, R Mitchell, W Melvin, Worth & Elliott, H Tyson, W S Gilmer, Hall & Bollinger, D Lewis, R M Orrell.

Oct 8.—Str Sun, (Orrell's Line,) with goods for A W Steel, S H Steel, Orrell & Whitehead, W Draughon, J W F. Starr & Williams, J H & J Martine, D & W McLaurin, A J O'Hanlon, R M Orrell, E M Holt, A A Holt, C F Fisher, S J Hinsdale, I Dodd, D Gee, C T Haigh & Son, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Cook & Johnson, R Mitchell, D Lewis, E S Willkings, and others.

Oct 10.—Str Gov Graham, and tow boats N King and Cumberland, (Cape Fear Line,) with goods for George Brandt, C W Williams & Co, W P Henly, M Brown & Son, Dillon & Johnson, S Perry, E Belo, A Lomax, T G Wharton, Gardner & Co, J W Brower, J W Hiatt, J R & J Sloan, Rankin & McLean, J R & S Gilmer, C N McAdoo, W S Gilmer, J W Shive, Tyson, Kelly & Co, J M Worth, Hiatt & Joyce, Stoker, Kirk & Co, Cedar Falls Co, E Benbow, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, Herney & Hedgecock, M Boger, J Utley, Stanly & Murrow, Blum & Lash, J Brower, Miller, Lawrence & Co, Smith & Pitzer, M T Cox, Earnhardt, Adderton & Noce, N Kendall, Marshall & Parker, H Erambert, Amberg & Co, C W Andrews, D Murphy, J Cowles, G Womack, J P Covington, P C Saunders, Meroney & Burkhead, A A McKethan, J Smith & Son, F Shemwell, Chambers & Chambers, Stedman & Horne, Smith, Clark & Swaim, W E Jordan, Union Manf Co, J Lassiter, Wilson & Stafford, H L Myrover & Co, Morrison, Gaither & Co, I Dodd, Lash & Moore, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, D Beard, J H Thompson, A Rencher, L J Haughton, C G Yates, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, Willkings & Co, Starr & Williams, J H Hawley, Deep River Mining and Transportation Co, L Walton, W G Broadfoot, J M Beasley, Atkinson & Co, F Montague, Mineral Mining Co, Hon R Strange, Moore & Beard, R K Bryan, W T Jenkins & Co, Porter & Ogden, P Thurston, Hunt & Adderton, F & H Fries, Deep River Mining Co, T J Patrick, T B Tyson, Barnhardt & Sullivan, W A Lash, D A Dalton, F Fentress, McCulloch Mining Co.

STRAWBERRIES

MAY now be planted with perfect safety. A choice assortment ready for delivery at $1 to $2 per hundred. Orders will receive prompt attention.

C. LUTTERLOH.

October 10. 2t

D. W. C. Benbow,

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

N. B. Those for whom he operated last season will please call into his Rooms at some convenient time.

October 10, 1853. 3Htf

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Wednesday the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, 10 SHARES Bank Fayetteville Stock, —10 shares with the privilege of the 10. Terms at sale.

C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

Oct. 10, 1853. 1t

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now receiving his

Fall Stock of Goods,

To which he invites buyers. May be found in his stock:

Distillers' Glue, common and FINE,
Candles, Crystal Palace, Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Pearl,
City made Boots, heavy ditto,
Hats, Caps, Blankets, Kerseys, &c.,
Cedar Tubs, Pails, Buckets, Kelars, &c.,
Cocoa Rug Goods, for passages,
Common Carpetings, with a variety of seasonable and useful articles,
Sugar and Coffee and Tea,
A lot of fine Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.,
2½ dozen Wagon and Dray Whips,
Mule Collars and Gear, patent and common Harness,
Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope,
500 sacks Salt,
6 tons Iron, assorted.

I will sell for cash, barter, or on time, to suit purchasers.

2 doors West of Cape Fear Bank.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1853. 3Htf

1000 lbs. pure WHITE LEAD.

400 gallons Linseed Oil,
Varnish, Chrome Green, Glass, Putty, &c.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 10, 1853. 34-1m

Important to Copper and Coal Miners.

WE have just received 500 lbs. of DRILLS, made from the best 1 inch cight square Cast Steel; price 25 cts. per lb. Also, 500 lbs. ⅞ inch Square Steel, for sticking Hammers. Drills, Hammers, Tamping Bars and Scrapers made to order.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Oct. 10, 1853. 3Htf

Hagmont Property for sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Mr. E. J. Hale's is now offered for sale. Terms—one, two, three and four years' credit; interest from date.

Also, four young MULES, well broke, with Wagon and Gear complete, all new, and a Driver to hire till first of Jan'y next. Terms—Note at Bank.

Apply soon to W. G. MATTHEWS.

Oct. 10, 1853. 2tpd

The Southern Harmony, and Musical Companion. A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10.

FOR RENT.

THE Steward's Hall at Floral College is for rent for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1854. Sealed proposals will be received by the President or any member of the Board of Trustees, until the 15th of November next. To strangers, and those unacquainted with the situation, we are warranted in saying, that it is quite desirable, both as regards health and profit.

WM. McKAY,

Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Oct. 7, 1853. 3Htd15N

Wilmington Herald twice, and send bill as above.

$10 REWARD.

THE subscriber will pay Ten Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of a negro GIRL, who runaway on the 16th ultimo, from him, near Lumberton, in Robeson County. Her name is Jane. She formerly belonged to Mr. H. B. Hunter, of Warren Co, N. C. She is about 22 years of age, tolerably short and stoutly built, weighing about 140 lbs. She is easy identified, the white of her eyes being prominent, and one of her thumb nails slightly disfigured.

DANIEL HARRELL.

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853. 1tpd

Warrenton News two weeks, send ac't. to D. H.

REMOVAL.

J. N. SMITH, Chemist and Druggist,

HAVING removed to the Store northwest corner of Market Square, recently occupied by P. Shemwell, now offers to his friends and the public generally a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Medicines and Perfumery, consisting in part of the following: Potash, White Lead, Venetian red, Spanish brown, copperas, alum, saltpetre, sal soda, bi carb soda, saleratus, mocha, indigo, sulphur, epsom salts, yellow ochre, Blake's patent chrome yellow, umber, chrome green, Paris blue, chalk, spice, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, starch, ginger, borax, yeast powders, essences, mustard, logwood, inks, soaps, congress water, salad oil, window glass, cutlery, varnishes (all kinds,) linseed, tanners', castor and olive oil, alcohol, sulph acid, burning fluid, camphene, paint varnish; tooth, flesh, nail and white-wash brushes; galvanic batteries surgical, tooth and cupping instruments; American, French and English chemicals, patent medicines, &c., &c., all of which are of first rate quality, and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Orders solicited from country Physicians, merchants, and others, who are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

☞ Medical prescriptions carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH,

North west corner Market Square.

Oct. 8, 1853. 34-tf

North Carolina Rectified Whiskey.

15 BARRELS of Houser & Wilson Brand. Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Oct. 7, 1853. 3-4t

S. S. AREY

HAS on hand a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him; and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner Market Square and Gillespie street.

Oct. 1, 1853. 34-tf

Pure French Brandy, Port and Madeira Wine.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale a pure article of each of the above. These Liquors having been purchased expressly for medical purposes, can be relied on by those in want of a good article.

J. N. SMITH, Chemist & Druggist.

Oct. 8, 1853. 34-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

POPE & PITMAN,

Lumberton, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public that they are receiving

New Goods for the Fall Trade!

And have constantly on hand, the largest stock of Goods ever opened in this Town, all of which will be sold at the *lowest possible prices!*

The ladies are invited to examine their stock of Fancy DRESS GOODS, French Worked Capes, Collars and Cuffs, Shawls, Mantillas, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Ready-Made Clothing, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

All of the newest styles and best quality.

POPE & PITMAN.

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 1853. 34*3t

LAW OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale his Office and Library, in Rockingham, Richmond County. The Office is situated near the Court House, is large and commodious, constructed with a particular reference to the comfort and convenience of the occupant.

As Col. Cameron designs leaving the County after the present year, Richmond will afford one of the best openings for a lawyer of any county in the State.

Those feeling an interest in the matter, can for further information, address James P. Leak or Col. W. L. Steele. I shall be pleased to meet any person wishing to purchase, at our County Court in Rockingham, the 3d week in Oct.

WM. M. PEACOCK.

Oct. 7, 1853. 34-*3w

2 STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one of six Horse Power, and one of 2½ Horse Power, with Boilers, in complete running order.

Oct. 5, 1853. HALL & BOLLINGER.

R. R. R.—No. 2.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS,

REGULATES TO A HEALTHY ACTION

All the Organs and Secretions of the Body,

Restores to Health and Strength

THE DISEASED AND WORN OUT PARTS.

COMPLAINTS THAT RADWAY'S REGULATORS ENTIRELY CURE.	
Costiveness	Liver Complaint,
Indigestion,	Heart "
Dyspepsia	Kidney, "
Dropsy,	Bladder, "
	Urethra, "

DIFFICULTY OF PASSING URINE.

Dizziness,

2d Purchase for the Fall of 1853.

THE undersigned would notify their customers and all others buying in this market, that they are now receiving their second Stock of FALL GOODS for 1853, selected by one of the firm personally, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO—A large addition to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

All of which they offer to the trade upon their usual accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

October 3, 1853. 32tf

SECOND

Fall and Winter Stock for 1853.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their SECOND Stock for this season, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots; Silk, Satin and Straw Bonnets; Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing—with a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The above Stock embraces a variety of Seasonable Goods not enumerated, comprising one of the largest assortments we have ever offered, and having recently been purchased by the Package, is expected to be in the prices of the first of the season, they will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on our usual terms.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 2, 1853. 32tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately, two good Harness Makers. Steady employment given by the year. Apply soon, to JAMES SUND.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1853. 2w*

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG and gentle harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDELL.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Clothing, by notes or account, will please call and settle the same, as no longer time can be given, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer. He may be found on Gillespie street, a few doors south of Market Square.

H. GRAHAM.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has this day removed to the New Store, on the Eastern side of Green street, directly opposite to his Old Stand, where he will be pleased to receive in the course of a few days a handsome Sample and Fancy DRY GOODS, SHOES and BOOTS for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children; BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., suited to the Winter Trade.

D. SHEWALL.

Fayetteville, Eastern suburb Green street.

Sept. 26, 1853. 31-3m

To the Heirs at Law of Lattibon Farmer, late of Sampson County, N. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, will be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Clinton, on the first Monday of November, next, for the purpose of proving the last Will and Testament of Lattibon Farmer, deceased.

AMMA B. CHESNUTT, Executrix.
THOMAS L. EASON, Executor.

Clinton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853. 32-3m

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a Negro Boy named William Henry, of dark complexion, heavy built, weighs about 150 pounds, high, age about 24 years. He has a down sulky appearance, and had on when he left, a pair of pants in two when small, which he probably left at night. He had with him a new pair of sneaking pants. The above reward will be given if caught out of the State, and if caught and taken in this State, and delivered to me in Orange county, N. C., five miles north of Hillsborough, or confined in any jail so that I get him.

The subscriber has a suspicion that he has been taken off by some unprincipled white man, and will undertake to pass him off as his property. Let him who will be on their guard.

JAMES CLARK.

September 27, 1853. 31-3w

CHEAP GOODS.

I am now receiving a much larger and better assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

than I have yet offered in Fayetteville, consisting of Dry Goods of every description; Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing, which will be sold as low as the same goods in the State.

I will be glad to have the ladies call and examine my stock.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Sept. 17, 1853. 31-tf

Fall & Winter Stock.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE are receiving a large stock of Boots & Shoes, embracing every variety of style and quality adapted to the season's trade.

ALSO,

Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins, Lasts, Sparables, Shoe Pegs, and Findings of all kinds. Which we offer very low for cash, or on time to prompt customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 29, 1853. 31-3w

MRS. CATHARINE WARD will open a School for small children, on Monday the 17th of Oct. School room pleasantly situated on Arch street, near the dwelling of Mr. John D. Williams.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32-3t

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE ACCOMMODATION LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw is now prepared to carry passengers with despatch. They will connect with the morning train going North. This train connects with the Portsmouth and Petersburg route at Weldon. I will make the connection both ways, CERTAIN—more than the stage has done heretofore. We leave Warsaw on arrival of the morning train from the North. Passage $1.

J. B. ASKEW.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

New Medicine Store.

WE have just received a new supply of select MEDICINES, together with a superior article of French Brandy, choice Madeira, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines, (which were selected for us by a judge, from one of the best houses in Philadelphia, for medical purposes.)

As our Medicines were bought with a view to Prescriptions, Farmers and others who keep Family Medicines will do well to give us a call. All our Medicines are warranted to be of the most select kind.

HALL & ROBINSON,
At the Old Stand of Drs. B. & B. W. Robinson, corner of Old and Green streets.

N. B. Prescriptions carefully and accurately put up. H. & R.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

Citrate of Magnesia, a cooling and pleasant Purgative. For sale by

HALL & ROBINSON.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

WANTED.

TWO CARRIAGE PAINTERS will find steady employment and good wages by applying to

A. A. McKETHAN.

Sept. 3, 1853. 25-tf

HEAD QUARTERS, 4TH BRIGADE,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C., August 20, 1853.

THE Commandants of Regiments constituting said Brigade, are hereby required to have their respective commands at the following times and places, armed and equipped according to law, for review and inspection, viz:

44th Regiment at Carthage, Moore county, on Tuesday, 11th October.

54th Regiment at Summerville, Cumberland county, on Thursday, 13th October.

33d Regiment at Fayetteville, " " on Saturday, 15th October.

52d Regiment at Clinton, Sampson county, on Tuesday, 18th October.

41st Regiment at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Thursday, 20th October.

55th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday, 22d October.

A. D. McLEAN, Brig. Gen'l,
4th Brigade N. C. M.

22-3m

1853.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE stock of Goods, consisting of a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods; a large supply of Ready-made Clothing; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Saddlery; Hardware; Groceries; Drugs and Medicines;

With a great many other kinds of Goods, which we will sell on accommodating terms.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1853. 24-2m

P. S. Persons who have been indebted to us for one year or more will please pay up.

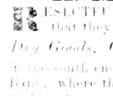
HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 20, 1852. 3-tf

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most tastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and when purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors. Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Lard and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre; Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and former country friends for the very liberal patronage they have had in the past, and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a ready sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Brick Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 21, 1853. 78tf

A large supply of Balsam Capsules, just received.

HALL & ROBINSON.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

Fall and Winter Stock. 1853.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of his friends and the public to his recent purchases of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

which is one of the largest assortments that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public. He has now in Store nearly every style of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

now in vogue, of all prices to suit the times or the customer however fastidious he may be. He would say to such as want the worth of their money to call and examine his stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, before coming to exchange the same into CASH as he is selling, in order that he may replenish.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 12, 1853. 27-tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

A. M. & C. S. Johnson

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

in the south end of Arey's buildings, next to the State Bank, where they would be pleased to see all those wishing to purchase at low prices.

Also, a large and handsome assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Their stock is entirely new, having been recently purchased in the Northern markets.

A. M. JOHNSON.
C. S. JOHNSON.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27-6m

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs, Glass and Putty.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS recently purchased in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, a large addition to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.—which he is now receiving.

His Medicines were selected by himself, with usual care as to purity and genuineness.

He will furnish Physicians, Country Merchants, and the public with Drugs, Medicines, &c., at as low prices as they can be afforded in the State.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Market Square.

Sept. 8, 1853. 26-2m

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 73tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 70tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS. BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

CARBONATE SODA	Fluid Extract of Senna.
Sal. Eratus.	Comp. Syrup of Sarsaparilla
Pearl Starch	Harlam Oil, or Medicamentum
Saltpetre.	British Oil.
Borax.	Cod-liver Oil.
Tooth Powders.	Turlington's Balsam
" Brushes	Windsor Soap.
Evans's Lancets	Nutmegs, &c. &c
Mustard.	For sale by
	HALL & ROBINSON.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having changed his former business, will be found at the Store on North-East corner of Market Square, recently occupied by Mr Hugh Graham. All persons indebted to him are earnestly requested to call on him promptly and settle.

D. CLARK.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of Clark & Woodward, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, in connection with the sale of Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Their stock was selected with great care by one of the firm, in New York, and is now ready for examination.

D. CLARK.
A. J. WOODWARD.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25-2m

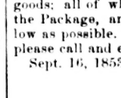
NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.



The Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles; *Silver and Plated Ware*; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold Pencils and Pens; Fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Fine Razors and Scissors; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Double and single barrel Guns; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; a good assortment of Pistols; Walking Canes; Port-Monneys; Pocket and Dressing Combs; Hair, Flesh, Tooth and Lather Brushes; a good assortment of Violins and Bows; Clarionets; Flageolets; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; large and small Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; Microscopes; Spy Glasses; Ladies Work Boxes; Coral; Eight and One-day Clocks; a variety of Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low.

☞ All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired.

W. PRIOR.

Sept. 1, 1853. 24-6m

FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

and offers them to the public upon terms as easy, and prices as low, as any stock in North Carolina. As he is determined to sell for a small profit, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, all would do well to call and see his stock before purchasing.

Out of his stock, he enumerates a few of the leading articles: rich brocade and fig'd Silks; plain blk grosde rhine do.; solid Muslin deLaine of every price and color, all wool; Lace, Muslin and Jaconet Sleeves; Chemizettes and Collars; Grass and Corded Skirts; ladies' and gentlemen's Kid, Silk and Worsted Gloves; Linen Cambric H'dk'fs; an assortment of plain, dotted and checked Swiss Muslin; Cambric and Jaconet; Bombazines and Alpacas; Cambric and Swiss Edg'g and Inserting; French Merino of every color; ladies' Silk and Merino Vest Corsetts; white Crape Shawls; among other styles, a great variety of ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Your attention is particularly called to his assortment of fancy deLaines; ladies' and misses' white and col'd Silk Bonnets; Bishop Lawns and Irish Linens; good assortment ladies' Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters, among them a beautiful article of white Kid Slipper and Gaiter; blk and col'd French and American Cloths and Cassimeres; lot Ready-Made Clothing; an assortment of Goods for negro wear, such as Kerseys and Blankets, Brogan Boots and Shoes; with all other goods usually kept in my line.

J. C. POE.

Sept. 14, 1853. 28-3m

FALL, 1853.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are

1,500 pieces new style Calico; 750 M. DeLane; 175 French and English Merinos; 250 Alpaca; Plaid Brocade and other Silks; Merino and Crape Plaid and plain Shawls, assorted; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Silk and Cotton H'dk'fs; Bobinet, Lace and Edgings; Boots and Shoes; Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10. With many other goods; all of which have been purchased for CASH, by the Package, and will be offered wholesale or retail as low as possible. Those wishing to purchase goods will please call and examine.

Sept. 16, 1853. 29tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteviiie, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at a Special Court held at the Clerk's Office in the county of Cumberland, on the 27th day of Sept. 1853, taken Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elijah Fuller, dec'd, will expose to Public Sale, *on Tuesday the 18th day of October*, his entire

STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.

A well selected Stock, and but recently purchased in New York. Country Merchants and persons generally are invited to attend.

At the same time will be sold, the Stock on hand at his Blacksmith and Wood Shop.

A credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased will please make payments

DAVID A. RAY, Special Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1853. 31 ts

Important to Builders & House Carpenters.

THE Patent Right of Short's Window Sash, so universally introduced in the Northern cities, is for sale by the subscriber.

This Sash has numerous advantages. It combines greater strength with neater appearance, as putty is entirely dispensed with. Strips of India rubber, laid on the sash, prevent all noise and jingling, at the same time making the window water-tight. The window with this improvement may be easily taken to pieces, cleaned thoroughly or repaired.

For particulars address

L. C. TURNER, Architect,
Wilmington, N. C.

31-3tpd

New Goods for Fall & Winter.

Alex'r Johnson & Co.

HAVE received and are now receiving, a large and well selected stock of Seasonable Goods, embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line

Their stock consists in part of

Rich black figd Silks
Plain black Gro de Rhine
Rich Brocade and Plaid Silks, latest style
Plaid Silks for Aprons
Solid col'd Silks for lining, &c
Super French Merino of all colors
Printed & plaid Satin Cassimere, very fine & handsome
Plain, printed and solid color all-wool De Laines
Alpacas of various colors, finish and price
Bombazines and Merinos, a fine assortment
Collars, Undersleeves, Chemisetts, embroidered Hdk'fs
Mus in Edging and Insertings of all kinds and qualities
A large assortment of Thread, Linen, Lisle, Swiss, Cotton and Jaconett Edgings and Insertings
A large assortment of rich cloth, velvet, merino, satin and silk Cloaks; Visettes and Mantillas, of the latest styles, running in price from $4 to $45
A large and *handsome* assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Tweeds, Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids, for servant's wear
Fine Flannel, plain and printed, for children
Blankets, a large variety

A large Stock of Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.
Ready-made Clothing—Coats, Pants, Vests, from very fine to ordinary

Our stock is too large and varied to note down every particular article, but our assortment is a very desirable one, and cannot fail to please.

We would solicit an early call from all our old friends, customers and the public generally. We are ready at all times to show our goods, and prices, as we expect to sell on as reasonable terms as any other house in our line. We may be found at our Store No. 1 Green street, North east corner Market Square.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept 26, 1853. 31-tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Bbls. of Brower's Extra.

This article is now pronounced as the Extra Genesee. It is recommended with great confidence.

On consignment and for sale by

H. L. MYROVER & CO.

Sept. 27, 1853. 31-tf

NEW GOODS

At the old stand of H. Branson & Son.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment recently bought in the northern market under favorable circumstances. They have

Lead, crushed, powered and brown sugars; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; pepper, spice, ginger, cloves and nutmegs; sup. carb. soda; indigo; madder; borax; camphor; alum; epsom salts; saltpetre; molasses; syrup; salt; moss sadles; bridles and martingals; collars; wagon and buggy whips; spades, shovels and forks; trace, dog, hames, breast and halter chains; coffee mills; wagon boxes; mill, crosscut and hand saws, cut nails and spikes; a good assortment of pocket and table cutlery; blacksmith tools complete; turpentine hackers, scrapers, dippers and axes; broad and chopping axes; guns; window glass; rivets. A large stock of ready-made clothing and staple dry goods; gunny and hemp bagging; rope and twine; Sweeles, American bar and hoop iron; square and octagon cast steel; German and blister steel; *powder and blasting powder*; hats, caps, boots and shoes, western and North Carolina bacon; together with almost every article sold in this market, all of which will be sold at fair prices for cash, on time to prompt customers, or country produce generally.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 20, 1853. 15-tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Watches and Jewelry.

THE subscriber has recently returned from the North, with decidedly a very rich and well selected stock of

Watches & Jewelry,

Embracing all the lates styles and fashions.

Large lot of SILVER WARE: Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Dining and Dessert Forks, (plain, threaded, J. L. and Brunswick patterns,) Butter Knives; Mugs; Salt, Cream and Mustard Spoons. Plated Goods: Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Chamber and Parlor Candlesticks, Castors, Sugar Dish, Snuffer and Tray, Ladies' Work Boxes.—Full assortment of Military Goods. Clarionets, Flageolets, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Flutinas, large and small Music Boxes, (some with Piano accompaniment,) Violins, (some very fine Italian.) Surveyors' Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, Eye Glasses for Miners, very fine Razors and Straps, fine Scissors. Large lot Pocket and Table Cutlery, some in sets of 51 pieces. Pocket Knives, with spoon, fork, blade, phleme, &c. Large lot of well selected double-barrel Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, &c. A good assortment of Colt's and various other kinds of Pistols. Five or six different kind of Clocks; Walking Canes,

And various other notions, which I would like to sell very low.

J. M. BEASLEY.

August 13, 1853. 19-3m

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BEING determined to quit selling Liquors, we now offer a small lot of Fine Liquors at New York cost and charges; such as French Brandy: Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Port, Madeira, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines; 3 baskets Champagne, (Anchor Brand;) Champagne Cider, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above Liquors would do well to call and see us.

TROY & MARSH.

Aug. 4, 1853. 16-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine. Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills*, and *Dr. Hall's Celebrated Pills*, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [Dr-Y]

A Letter to be Read and Thought upon.

THE East, West and North have spoken, now speaks the South—the sunny South—Hear the tribute given by one of her sons in his 74th year. Can there be any mind so prejudiced as not to yield to such a mass of testimony freely given in favor of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, in every hamlet, village and city, where it has found its way? Grateful hearts speak its praise.

CHESTER DISTRICT, South Carolina, January 30, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism, seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I purchased a bottle and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application.

Mine was acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm; the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back and I am now as well and hearty as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy four years of age.

I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age, and poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr Hampton who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable Tincture.

I am a plain cotton planter, and have never written for literary fame, but when my fellow beings are afflicted, and I have the means through modesty, withhold any information valuable to my fellow man? So if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.

ALVAH KEMBALL.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, by its mild action on the Stomach Liver and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma Bronchial and Lung Affections, Pains in the Back, Side and Breast, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholic, Diarrhoea, and all diseases incident to the bowels in the summer season it has no equal.

Sold Wholesale and retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. 6-Y

☞ Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for Beautifying, Curling, Preserving, Restoring and Strengthening the Hair. Relieving Diseases of the Skin, Curing Rheumatic Pains, and Healing External wounds. Rounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his books, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, when the public have furnished such an indorsement as this. The cheapness of the article and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade to an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and Manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c. &c. And by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. 196-6mpd.

Sale of Lots for Town Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order passed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, Sept. Term, 1853, I will expose to sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in December next, the following Lots, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville for 1852, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, Mason street, listed by Jno. Burkloe, valued at $250; tax $1 25.

1 Lot, Lower Fayetteville, (1 poll,) Needham Jackson, valued at $150; tax 1 75.

1 Lot, Rowan street, G. W. Rose, valued at $250; tax 1 25.

1 do., Mumford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $750; tax 3 75.

1 do., Mumford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $450; tax 2 25.

Unlisted and subject to Double Tax.

8 do., Lower Fayetteville, late estate G. T. Barksdale, valued at $850; tax 4 25.

1 do., Robeson street, part in town, D. Carver, valued at $150; tax 75.

1 do., Gillespie street, late Henrietta Campbell, valued at $800; tax 4 00.

1 do., Lower Fayetteville, late C. Bridge to Toll House, valued at $400; tax 2 00.

1 do., Maiden Lane, Eliza Henderson, valued at $500; tax 2 50.

1 do., Hillsborough street, Hugh McCain, valued at $400; tax 2 00.

1 do., Person street, Dillon Jordan's children, valued at $750; tax 3 75.

1 do., Lower Fayetteville, Amos Perry, and 1 poll, valued at $175; tax 1 88.

1 do., Mumford street, Maria Rose, valued at $80; tax 40.

1 do., Hay street, Joseph Seawell, valued at $1250; tax 6 25.

2 do., Maxwell and Franklin streets, Joseph Seawell, valued at $425; tax 2 13.

1 do., Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50; tax 25.

1 do., Ramsay street, claimed by estate A. Baily, valued at $50; tax 25.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Sept. Term, 1853. [*Pr. ad.* 10 80.] 29-*tD

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for a Note made by me to Mary McLeod, for $211 or $212, dated on or about the 18th February, 1852, payable on the 1st day of January, 1853, with a payment endorsed some time in November or December, 1852, reducing the principal to $200. I have received no value for said note, and I am determined not to pay it.

ALEXANDER McLEOD.

Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1853. 32*3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, previous to January 1853, are earnestly requested to pay up or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer for collection after the 1st day of October next, and then those that dance must pay the fiddler.

MALCOM McNEILL.

Sept. 15, 1853. 29*4w

LANDS AND MILLS AT AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of October next, sell to the highest bidder, the plantation upon which he now resides, consisting of a Dwelling House is new, large and comfortable, and built upon the most modern style, and upon a beautiful site, surrounded by a beautiful Oak and Hickory grove. Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., are all in good repair, well arranged, and conveniently located. One hundred and fifty Acres under cultivation, and productiveness will be apparent to all who will examine the crop now upon it. There are on the premises a Saw and Grist Mill and Gin, all in good condition, each having a regular run of custom. The location is healthy, and the neighborhood is unsurpassed for industry, society and morals. A rare opportunity is offered to families wishing to educate, as it is convenient to the Lumberton and Laurinburg High Schools.

Also, Two Hundred and Fifty Acres, lying one mile and a half distant, lying on the Lumberton road from Rockingham to Lumberton, known as ROCKY-FORD upon Shoebeel Creek. This is a never-failing, a large amount of water being expended in the making of a DAM, and the best locating Mills and Manufacturing sites in the country, however, have been erected; and persons wishing to engage in MANUFACTURING operations would do well to examine the location.

For further information address me at Lumberton, or examine the premises.

Terms one half Cash upon delivery of deeds, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.

PASHAL P. McNEILL.

Stewartsville, Richmond Co., Sept. 15, 1853. 29-3t

5580 ACRES OF LANDS AT AUCTION.

THE Undersigned having failed to sell the Lands and Mills upon the terms previously offered, now propose to sell on THURSDAY, the 13th October next, at the Red Banks, to the highest bidder, separate tracts or parcels, viz

Two thousand acres lying on the East side of Lumber River and on the North and East side of Fayetteville and Harlleesville road, including the Dwelling and out houses